THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, "STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., AT TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $1 per year strictly in advance —$1.25 if not paid in advance and $2.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1876.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. X, NO. 4
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XL, NO. 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.50	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	18.00
Three inches	5.00	7.50	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	18.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	35.00	36.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements pay at the quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertion without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Irwin Derr, George Scott.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surveyor—Isaac Beavit.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. Mellenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Mergler.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Scott, O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
—Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association —Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robbins, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. Mecron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. Mellarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, opp. Third street.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Zeller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Services—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office,

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. R. IKELER, Attorney at Law. Rooms in Exchange Block, 2d floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. 68

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Ikeler's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-58

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for putting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.

C. W. MILLER, Sect.
Oct. 15, '75-tf

VULCAN IRON WORKS,
DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to

N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
Oct., 8, 1875—tf

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr. 23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, 74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
7 Apr. 23'75-tf

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, 75

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July 1, 73—y

C. B. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar. 6, 74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10, 74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. July 1, '73—y

F. M. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—48

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.
Agents for Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets nearly $7,000,000. The best in the country. Send for descriptive pamphlet. tf

HARMAN & HASSERT.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
IRON-SMITHS.

East Street, below Rail Road,

BLOOMSBUG, PA.

We respectfully call public attention to the following facts that: They manufacture first class

MINE CAR WHEELS AND AXLES

and all kinds of Coal Breaker Castings. They also make all kinds of Car, Machine, Bridge and other castings made by contractors generally. They also manufacture

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Lids, Fire Brick, Stretchers, &c. They keep constantly on hand

PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS.

Large Iron Kettles, Farmers' Bells, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, Cellar Grates, &c. They are also prepared to furnish

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,

Shafting, Pulley's, &c. They pay special attention to

Repairing Threshing Machines

Reapers, &c.

The Proprietors are both practical mechanics. Try them.

Dec. 3, 1875-6m

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS

GILMORE & CO., successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co., Solicitors of Patents, procure in all countries. NO FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. By a recent decision of the Commissioner ALL rejected applications may be revived. Special attention given to interference cases before the Patent Office, to Reissue cases before Congress, Infringement suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to inventions or patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

LAND CASES, LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the U. S. General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims, and homestead cases attended to. Land scrip in 40, 80 and 160 acre pieces for sale. This scrip is assignable, and can be located in the name of the purchaser upon any Government land subject to private entry, at $1.25 per acre. It is of equal value with bounty land Warrants. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of instructions.

ARREARS OF PAY AND BOUNTY.

Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full story of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

PENSIONS.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the supreme court of the United States, the court of claims, and the southern claims commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to GILMORE & CO. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Jan 21, '76-tf.

Manhood: HOW Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness, involuntary seminal losses, impotency, mental and physical incapacity, impediments to marriage, etc.; also, consumption, epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

F. BRUGMAN & SON,
41 AGR ST., New York; P. O. Box 4586.
S. M. P. Jan 21-52m.

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Easy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 7, 1875-

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS

of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repairing work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, linn hickory and poplar to bedeliver ed at my shop by the first of February, 1876. Irondale orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repairing as cash.

A. S. CROSSLEY.
Oct. 8, 1875.

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.

Oct. 8, 1875—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. BROWN,
Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES. Towanda Boots a specialty. Repairing done at short notice. Under Brower's Hotel, Bloomsburg. Oct. 8, '75-ly

CENTRAL HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,
Oct. 8, '75-ly JOHN LAYCOCK, Prop'r.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. ORWIG House Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75-ly

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county
Oct. 8, '75-ly W. B. KOONS, Proprietor.

BROWN'S HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
B. STOHNER, Proprietor.

Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day.

RESTAURANT ATTACHED.

Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor,

A good stable in rear of Hotel.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 8, 1875-tf.

DEBTORS TO THE COLUMBIAN.

Persons indebted to the undersigned for subscription to the COLUMBIAN are hereby informed that they may at any time settle the same at Bloomsburg by calling on me with E. E. ORVIS, Esq., at room No. 1, Columbian Building. After February next, the extra fifty cents per year will in all cases be added.

Persons owing accounts for advertising and job work are informed that settlement must be made, by payment or note, within 30 days, or they will be placed in the hands of a justice for immediate collection.

H. L. DIEFFENBACH

E. L. MYERS is no longer authorized to collect for the COLUMBIAN or to receive money for me.
Dec 16, '75-tf.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. Oct. 8 '75

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. Oct. 8, '75

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	10,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	15,000,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Ætna of Hartford	3,000,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	251,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,958,000

March 26, '74—y

FORTUNES

of $100,000, $50,000, $20,000, $25,000, $10,000, $15,000 with other smaller sums are paid in the Wyoming Lottery, which is conducted by sworn commissioners and duly legalized by the Wyoming Legislature. Regular drawings Dec 15th and 30th of each month during the year. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Circulars with full information mailed free.

ALLEN & CO., 79 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Sep. 17,-6m.

Poetical.

PARSON KELLY.

Old Parson Kelly's fair young wife Irene
Died when but three months wed,
And no new love has ever come between
His true heart and the dead,
Though now for sixty years the grass has grown
Upon her grave, and on its simple stone
The moss
And yellow lichens creep her name across.

Outside the door, in the warm summer air,
The old man sits for hours,
The idle wind, that stirs his silver hair,
Is sweet with June's first flowers;
But dull his mind, and clouded with the haze
Of life's last weary, gray November days;
And dim
The past and present look alike to him.

The sunny scene around, confused and blurred,
The twitter of the birds,
Blend in his mind with voices long since heard—
Glad childhood's careless words,
Old hymns and Scripture texts; while indistinct
Yet strong, one thought with all fair things is linked—
The bride
Of his lost youth is ever by his side.

By its sweet weight of snowy blossoms bowed,
The rose-tree branch hangs low,
And in the sunshine, like a dreary cloud,
Sways slowly to and fro.
"Oh, is it you?" the old man asks; "Irene!"
And smiles, and fancies that her face he's seen
Beneath
The opening roses of a bridal wreath!

Down from the gambrel roof a white dove flits,
The sunshine on its wings,
And lighted close to where the dreamer sits,
A vision with it brings—
A golden gleam from some long vanished day,
"Dear love," he calls; then, "Why will you not stay?"
He sighs,
For at his voice, the bird looks up and flies.

Oh, constant heart! whose failing thoughts cling fast
To one long laid in dust,
Still seeing, turned to thine, as in the past,
Her look of perfect trust,
Her soft voice hearing in the south wind's breath,
Dream on! Love pure as thine shall outlive death,
And when
The gates unfold, her eyes meet thine again!

—*Mariga Douglas, in The Galaxy for February.*

Original.

History of Columbia County.

NUMBER IV.

FORT FREELAND was situated about four miles up Warrior's Run. It is said by Col. Hunter to be "a little fort near Muney hill, called Fort Freeland." It is first spoken of as a fort in 1779. There was a grist mill built near there by Jacob Freeland in 1773 or 1774. The Freeland two-story log dwelling house, which constituted the fort, seems to have been picketed in the fall of 1778. The Freeland party were from Essex county, New Jersey. On the 21st of April, 1779, the Indians killed or captured seven of the militia men stationed there—but it was not until the 29th that the real attack on the fort was made. There were at the time forty or fifty women and children in the fort, and by some accounts thirty-two men, and by others only twenty-one. At daybreak on the 29th of April, 1779, a party of about 300, consisting of British and Indians, commanded by Capt. McDonald surrounded the fort. There was but little ammunition, and Mary Kirk and Phebe Vincent immediately commenced to run their spoons and plates into bullets. The distress of the women and children and the want of ammunition made successful resistance hopeless, and about nine o'clock a flag of truce was raised. John Little and John Vincent conducted the negotiations, and after consultation agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION, FORT FREELAND, 1779.

Articles of Capitulation ent'd into Between Capt'n John McDaniel on his Majesties part & John Little on that of the Congress.

ARTICLE 1st. The Men in Garrison to March out & Ground their Arms in the Green, in front of the fort, which is to be taken in Possession of Immediately by his Majesty's Troops. Agreed too.

2dly. All Men Bearing Arms are to Surrender themselves Prisoners of War and to be sent to Niagara. Ag'd too.

3d. The Women and Children not to be strip'd of their cloathing nor Molested by the Indians and to be at Liberty to Move Down the country where they Please. Ag'd too.

JOHN MCDONALD,
Capt. of Rangers,
JOHN LITTLE.

It was after this surrender that Capt. Boone's party came up, so many of whom were uselessly slaughtered by the enemy. In the fort but five men were killed, viz., James Watts, John McClintock, William McClung, James Miles and Henry Gilfillen. Thirteen scalps of Capt. Boone's party were brought into the fort in a pocket handkerchief. Among them was Capt. Boone's.

The whole garrison left the fort by 12 o'clock, and the women and children reached Northumberland, 18 miles distant, that night, not having eaten a bite during the whole day. Col. Smith writes to President Reed from Sunbury, August 3d, 1779, that he is there "with sixty Paxtang boys", and intends to follow the savages. He reports that fifty-two women and children and four old men came safely from Fort Freeland. He says the distress of the people is great—the town now composes Northumberland county—houses, barns, wheat, stacks of hay, all is consumed. Such devastation he has not yet seen. The surrender of Fort Freeland and the defeat and death of Capt. Boone left every thing exposed. Col. Hunter writes under date of July 29th, "The town of Northumberland was the frontier last night, and I am afraid Sunbury will be to-night." And he begs for assistance, as well he might, seeing the helpless women and children flying down the river, many of the husbands and fathers slain, and those yet alive going off into a hopeless captivity.

It would be interesting now to know who were taken prisoners, and who returned from the captivity. But one case is known, that of Bethuel Vincent, who had been married a short time before he was taken prisoner. His wife returned to her home in New Jersey. For four years she heard nothing from her husband. One evening she was out with a sleighing party, and having stopped at a tavern a roughly dressed stranger inquired if a Mrs. Vincent lived in that vicinity. She was pointed out to him, and he informed her that he knew her husband in Canada, had lately seen him, and that he was well. On the return home the stranger went with the party, and the extra passenger crowding the sled, he proposed to take Mrs. Vincent on his lap; but she indignantly declined the familiarity, whereupon the stranger discovered himself to be her husband, when the proffered courtesy was joyfully accepted.

The Bells of Limerick.

The bells that hung in the tower of Limerick Cathedral were made by a young Italian after many years of patient toil. He was proud of his work, and when they were purchased by the prior of a neighboring convent near the lake of Como, the artist invested the profits of the sale in a pretty villa on the margin of the lake, where he could hear their Angelus music wafted from the convent cliff across the waters at morning, noon and night. Here he intended to pass his life; but this happiness was denied him. In one of those feudal broils which, whether civil or foreign, are the undying worm in a fallen land, he suffered the loss of his all; and when the storm passed, he found himself without home, family, friends or fortune. The convent had been razed to the ground, and the *chef-d'œuvre* of his handiwork, the tuneful chime whose music had charmed his listening ear for so many happy days of his past life, had been carried away to a foreign land. He became a wanderer. His hair grew white and his heart withered before he again found a resting place. In all these years of bitter desolation the memory of the music of his bells never left him; he heard it in the forest and in the city, on the sea and by the banks of the quiet stream in the basin of the hills; he heard it by day; and when night came, and troubled sleep, it whispered to him soothingly of peace and happiness. One day he met a mariner from over the sea, who told him a story of a wondrous chime of bells he had heard in Ireland. An intuition told the artist that they were his bells. He journeyed and voyaged thither, sick and weary, and sailed up the Shannon. The ship came to anchor in the port near Limerick, and he took passage in a small boat for the purpose of reaching the city. Before him the tall steeple of St. Mary's lifted its turreted head above the mist and smoke of the old town. He leaned back wearily, yet with a happy light beaming from his eyes. The angels were whispering to him that his bells were there. He prayed: "Oh, let them sound me a loving welcome. Just one note of greeting, O bells! and my pilgrimage is done!"

It was a beautiful evening. The air was like that of his own Italy in the sweetest time of the year, the death of the spring. The bosom of the river was like a broad mirror, reflecting the patines of bright gold that flecked the blue sky, the towers, and the streets of the old town in its clear depths. The lights of the city danced upon the wavelets that rippled from the boat as she glided along. Suddenly the stillness was broken. From St. Mary's tower there came a shower of silver sounds, filling the air with music. The boatmen rested on their oars to listen. The old Italian crossed his arms and fixed his streaming eyes upon the tower. The sound of his bells bore to his heart all the sweet memories of his buried past; home, friends, kindred, all. At last he was happy—too happy to speak, too happy to breathe. When the rowers sought to arouse him, his face was upturned to the tower, but his eyes were closed. The poor stranger had breathed his last. His own *chefs-d'œuvre* had rung his "passing bell."

The London Human Hair Market.

For one prime natural product the emissaries of fashion must go to Mincing Lane. Judging from the quantities in which it is imported, this article must be in considerable demand. The "lot" with which we are more intimately concerned is lying in Cross lane and weighs some five thousand pounds—a tolerably large consignment of an article which is—well!—not necessary, perhaps, but apparently finds customers readily enough. It is human hair. The great bulk of it comes from China, is black as coal and coarse as cocoanut fibre, but of magnificent length. Many a Chinese head has been shorn to produce these tons of material, to be sold in lots of two cases (of about four hundred pounds each), and is expected to realize about one-half a crown a pound in this wholesale transaction. Skilled experts are weighing and feeling the long tresses, but soon leave them to investigate the various shades and qualities of one bale of European, worth ten or eleven times as much as the Chinese. Whence comes this? From Germany mainly—from Russia and from France sometimes. Here lies a heap of samples culled from this valuable bale, with the weights of each color carefully attached. With what variety and richness of hues glow these long, fine, silky tresses, ranging from the deepest brown through every shade of ruddy auburn and sunny chestnut to the purest gold and tairest flaxen. What a monument of self-abnegation is here? what a picture of self-sacrifice! for when woman parts with her hair she performs an act far more trying than when she parts with her jewels. That maiden must be poor indeed who parts with her crowning charm for a few shillings. Legends to the contrary notwithstanding, how can she get more than a pitiful sum when a choice bale, after passing through the hands of the shearer, the local merchant, and the importer, and paying cost of transport, will fetch no more than seven-and-twenty shillings per pound? The blonde maidchen whose superb tresses I hold in my hand, did not, I apprehend, get much for them. Perhaps a few florins; little enough, according to our estimate of money, but yet sufficient to keep the wolf from her mother's door for a little space. But this silken crown, which brought its original owner so little, must pass through many hands before it adorns the still handsome head of Lady Barepoles, who is not quite the woman she was when Barepoles became the captive of her bow and spear in her first season—but is yet a leader of fashion,—*All the Year Round.*

A young gentleman got neatly out of a fine scrape with his intended. She taxed him with having kissed two young ladies at some party at which she was not present. He owned up to it, but said that their united ages only made twenty-one. The simple-minded girl thought of ten and eleven, so laughed off her pout. He did not explain that one was nineteen and the other two years of age. Wasn't it artful?

Without decision of character no man or woman is ever worth a button, or ever can be. Without it, a man becomes at once a good natured nobody, the poverty-stricken possessor of but one solitary principle—that of obliging everybody under the sun merely for the asking.

Ugly Sam and Why He Reformed.

He had been missing from the "Potomac" for several days, and Cleveland Tom, Port Huron Bill, Tall Chicago, and the rest of the boys who were wont to get drunk with him couldn't make out what had happened. They hadn't heard that there was a warrant out for him, had never known of his being sick for a day, and his absence from the old haunts puzzled them. They were in the Hole-in-the-Wall saloon the other morning, nearly a dozen of them, drinking, smoking and playing cards, when in walked Ugly Sam.

There was a deep silence for a moment as they looked at him. Sam had a new hat, had been shaved clean, and had on a clean collar and a white shirt, and they didn't know him at first. When they saw that it was Ugly Sam they uttered a shout and leaped up.

"Cave in that hat!" cried one.

"Yank that collar off," shouted another.

"Let's roll him on the floor," screamed a third.

There was something in his look and bearing which made them hesitate. The whiskey-red had almost faded from his face, and he looked sober and dignified. His features expressed disgust and contempt as he looked around the room, and then revealed pity as his eyes fell upon the red eyes and bloated faces of the crowd before him.

"Why, what ails ye, Sam?" inquired Tall Chicago, as they all stood there.

"I've come down to bid you good-bye, boys!" he replied, removing his hat and drawing a clean handkerchief from his pocket.

"What! Hev you turned preacher?" they shouted in chorus.

"Boys, ye know I can lick any two of ye, but I han't on the fight any more, and I've put down the last drop of whiskey which is ever to go into my mouth! I have switched off. I've taken an oath. I am going to be decent!"

"Sam, be you crazy?" asked Port Huron Bill, coming nearer to him.

"I've come down here to tell you all about it," answered Sam. "Move the cha'rs back a little and give me room. Ye all know I've been rough and 'more two. I've been a drinker, a fighter, a gambler, and a loafer. I can't look back and remember when I've earned an honest dollar, The police hez chased me around like a wolf, and I've been in jail and the workhouse, and the papers has said that Ugly Sam was the terror of the Potomac. Ye all know this, boys, but ye didn't know I had an old mother."

The faces of the crowd expressed amazement.

"I never mentioned it to any of ye, for I was neglecting her," he went on. "She was a poor old women, living up here in the alley, and if the neighbors hadn't helped her to fuel and food, she'd have been found dead long ago. I never helped her to a cent—didn't see her for weeks and weeks, and I used to feel mean about it. When a fellow goes back on his old mother, he's a gettin party low, and I know it. Well, she's dead—buried yesterday. I was up there afore she died. She sent for me by Pete."

"Did she say anything?" asked one of the boys as Sam hesitated.

"That's what ails me now," he went on. "When I went in she reached out her hand to me, and says she: 'Samuel, I'm going to die, and I knowed you'd want to see me afore I passed away.' I sat down quser like. She didn't go on and say as how I was a loafer, and had neglected her, and all that, but says she, 'Samuel, you'll be alone when I am gone. I've tried to be a good mother to you, and have prayed for you hundreds of nights, and cried about you till my old heart was sore.' Some of the neighbors had dropped in, and the women were crying, and I tell you, boys, I felt weak."

He paused for a moment, and then continued:

"And mother said she'd like to kiss me afore death came, and that broke me right down. She kept hold of my hand, and by and by she whispered: 'Samuel, you are throwing your life away. You've got it into you to be a man, if you'll only make up your mind. I hate to die and feel that my only son, and the last of our family, may go to the gallows. If I had your promise that you'd turn over a new leaf, and try to be good, it seems as if I could then die in peace. Won't you promise me, my son?'

"I promised her, boys, and that's what ails me! She died holding my hand, and I made a promise to quit the low business and go to work. I came down to tell ye, and now you won't see me on the Potomac again. I've bought an ax, and am going up in Canada to winter."

There was a dead silence for a moment, and then he said:

"Well boys, I'll shake hands with ye all around afore I go. Good by Pete; good by, Jack—Tom—Jim. I hope you won't fling any bricks at me, and I shan't never fling any at any of ye. It's a dying promise, ye see, and I'll keep it, if it takes a right arm!"

The men looked reflectively at each other after he had passed out, and it was a long time before any one spoke. Then Tall Chicago flung his clay pipe into the corner and said:

"I'll lick any man who says Ugly Sam's head isn't level!"

"So'll I," repeated each of the others.

THE CHINAMAN'S NOAH.—It is believed that Fohi, the first King of China, is identical with Noah. The Chinese themselves claim that Fohi has no father; and Noah, although subsequent to the flood the great progenitor of the race was himself at that time fatherless. The mother of Fohi is said to have borne him encompassed with a rainbow—an evident allusion to the bow of promise revealed to Noah as the sign of God's covenant. Fohi is represented to have reared seven kinds or creatures, which he sacrifice to the Great Supreme. Noah also took into the ark clean beast and fowls by sevens, which he offered to the God of heaven as offerings; Fohi is represented as drawing off the waters which had deluged the earth, thus identifying him with the flood.

Scene at a Brooklyn wedding breakfast. Company all seated about the table. A pause in the general conversation. Happy husband, to his wife's seven-year-old sister at the other end of the room: "Well, Julia, you have a new brother now." Julia: "Yes, but mother said to papa the other day that she was afraid you would never amount to much, but that it seemed to be Sarah's last chance." Int

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Jan. 28, 1876.

THE CONSPIRACY LAW.

The harsh law of England on this subject, made when labor was substantially owned by the ruling classes, and the laborer was a mere vassal, was repealed by a statute of George IVth. The strict rule of the commou law, however, was previously introduced into this country, and whilst not objectionable in many instances, became harsh on labor unions and other similar associations, who sought by combination to better their pecuniary condition. Judges were swift to enforce and enlarge it. In other states it was long since repealed, the New York Assembly wiping it out in 1870.

In 1870 occurred the terrible strike in the Anthracite coal field. About $300,000,000 of capital combined to strike down 50,000 laboring men and make them mere corporate machines. The strike failed and the contest was carried to the Legislature, but there capital again won. Violations of chartered privileges, injury to the public, and robbery of the State were amply proven, but Senators turned a deaf ear to all this. True, *quo warrantos* were issued by the Attorney General, but they have never been heard of since.

Immediately after the whole question of arbitrament was submitted to Judge Elwell as Umpire, who reaffirmed the Conspiracy law as generally understood, and fixed a basis under which the men resumed work.

But the operators were bent on vengeance and at once commenced a number of suits for conspiracy—in fact for doing what they and dozens of other organizations had done for years, viz: combine for mutual aid and support. One such indictment was brought in Columbia county against James Kealey and others, in which the writer appeared for defendants.

Soon after Mr. Brockway was sent to the Legislature, and his first act was an attempt to repeal the iniquitous law, and he offered the following Bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, acting either as individuals or as the member of any club, society or association, to refuse to work or labor for any person or persons whenever, in his, her or their opinion, the wages paid are insufficient, or the treatment of such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, by his, her or their employer is brutal or offensive, or the continued labor by such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, would be contrary to the rules, regulations or by-laws of any club, society or organization to which he, she or they might belong, without subjecting any person or persons, so refusing to work or labor, to prosecution or indictment for conspiracy under the criminal laws of this commonwealth: *Provided*, That this act shall not be held to apply to the member or members of any club, society or organization, the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulationns of which are not in strict conformity to the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania and to the constitution of the United States.

This was violently opposed in Committee, and it only passed by accepting the amendment of Mr. Lawshe, of Clearfield—a coal operator—which was as follows:

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the prosecution and punishment, under existing laws, of any person or persons who shall, in any way, hinder persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers.

This is the history of the conspiracy Act of 1872.

We now learn that some judges differ as to the construction of this Act, and to obviate future trouble, Senator Bechtol, of Schuylkill, proposes the following:

A supplement to an Act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of this Commonwealth, approved the 14th day of June, 1872, section 1 of which provides that the second section of said act shall be so construed that the use of lawful or peaceful means shall not be regarded as in any way hindering persons who desire to labor, and that the use of force or threats of harm to persons or property shall alone be regarded as in any way hindering persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers.

We think the original Act was sufficiently clear and strong, but we also know how many judges torture language to carry out the behests of either politicians or wealthy corporations; and therefore urge all our representatives to vote for its passage.

The workingmen only demand fair play in legislation, and before the Courts. If railroads, Masons, Odd Fellows, lawyers, doctors, and all other classes having mutual interests may legally combine, why not the laboring classes? If an organization of tradesmen or farmers be legal, why not an association of those in the humbler walks of life? If corporations say they have a charter from the State to enable them to perform certain specified duties, so have the labor associations; and unlike the former never step beyond the boundary.

If the object be to pauperize labor the entire community will suffer, and vagabondage and trampism will increase. In China labor commands three cents per day, and men worked on the Suez Canal for eight cents per day, but in this country there should be work for all at remunerative wages. We demand that labor shall be free, and not bound hand and foot to soulless corporations, nor crushed by unwise legislation.

THE INAUGURATION.

Last week we gave an account of the inauguration of Gov. Hartranft for a second Term. The display was imposing in the extreme. The military portion of it, was well conducted and proves that Pennsylvania has a well disciplined militia. The fire companies also made a creditable appearance. The numerous political clubs were in bad taste and should have been kept from the procession.

We do not see the propriety of a grand expensive display such as this, however, in a form of government similar to ours. The elevation of a citizen to office is no excuse for pageants, such as were witnessed last week, and were a mild imitation of the ceremonies used in monarchial governments. Let us get back to the simplicity of the fathers of our country, and follow the precedents they established.

Besides, in times like these the utmost economy should prevail in all Departments and there is no excuse for the useless expenditure of thousands of dollars on a mere idle show, or to gratify Philadelphia roughs and bummers with a free ride and a free drunk at Harrisburg. We are reliably informed that at least $3,000 of champagne was given out to a few favorites at the expense of the State. A depleted Treasury and a suffering people should teach us economy.

IS THE CENTENNIAL A FRAUD?

We would be sorry to believe that such is the case, but the *Press* is to be regarded as its exponent, notwithstanding Col. Forney's pilgrimage in Europe in its behalf. We understood it to be a *National* celebration, without regard to location, sect, or politics; and one deserving the support of every true American citizen. But it seems that there is a premeditated attempt to use it in behalf of the Republican party, or else kill it.

Blaine attempted to drive from it Southern support by his incendiary speech.

The *Press* uses the following language;

It has never been conceded to any party to make use of Independence Hall as a place for political meetings, and we hope it never will be, as the locality is too sacred to be used for such purposes, and particularly by a party which originated the doctrine of the right of secession. We see that the Democratic State Executive Committee a day or two since has recommended that the Hall be used on the coming Fourth of July as a proper place for holding a Democratic Conclave. At any time such a use of the Hall, by any party, would be a pollution; but at this particular period to allow the Democracy to meet there for deliberation would be a degradation in the eyes of the foreigners whom we expect to have in Philadelphia on that occasion. In the eyes of the people of Europe, who have closely watched the development and progress of the American Union, the Democratic party of America is regarded as the implacable foe of the Union, and to the extent that the Union is the embodiment of civil and religious liberty, the bitter enemy of that also; and, therefore, to see a body representing that party deliberating in Independence Hall on the Fourth of July, 1876, would be conclusive evidence to the foreigner that the enemies of the Union have possession of its most sacred places, and the struggle for Union and Liberty is still undecided. For these reasons, and under the circumstances named, we protest against any such use of Independence Hall. There are enough other quarters in the city to accommodate political bodies without desecrating the sacred Hall or even the precincts where Liberty was born to the uses of any party, and still less to that of a party that is unrepentent of its crimes against the Union.

If the Democrats are to be regarded as "the implacable foes of the Union"; if their presence would be "poleution," and "a degradation in the eyes of foreigners"—then let the Republicans hold the Centennial and *pay* for it.

A majority of the States *in* the Union are Democratic; the national House of Representatives is Democratic; and the majority of our own Legislature is of the same faith. Let us stay away then—stop appropriations—and let these patriotic gentleman have a carnival of hate, *if the Press represents the Republican party.* We hope the *Press* is not the organ of the Centennial.

A CANADIAN SCANDAL.

Mrs. McKenzie, the wife of a well known citizen of Montreal, eloped with Lieutenant Brydges last week, and the pair sought refuge in New York. Both are respectably connected and moved in the highest circles of society. Brydges is the son of the Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway. Being discovered in New York, they left there, he with the intention of going to Philadelphia, and she to return to Montreal. On Monday night last the names of "Mr. and Miss Brydges of Phoenixville" were registered at the Continental hotel, and of course, Miss Brydges was no other than Mrs. McKenzie. The father of Brydges, and the attorney of McKenzie called on them unexpectedly, and the result was that she returned to Montreal, her injured husband agreeing to allow her a divorce, when she can be united to her singular love. She is the mother of four children, two of which she brought with her to New York. The scandal has produced much excitement.

A MERITED REBUKE.

The evident attempt by the Radicals to stir up the passions of the past, and fire the "southern heart" has signally failed. The Confederate soldiers in Congress quietly endured the taunts of Blaine and other stay-at-home politicians.

The following from the *Richmond Whig* (Dem.) fully illustrates the temper of the southern people:

"The Radicals will find us in full force at Philadelphia on the 4th of July, side by side and shoulder with all who truly love their country are devoted to the Union and the Constitution, and if Mr. Blaine's friends don't like it, they may go to New Jersey and get up a forth of July of their own."

It may be proper to add here that those who attempt to revive a sectional feeling for political purposes are men who never smelled gunpowder, but valiantly held post-offices "and sich" to the last gasp.

Gov. Tilden has refused to pardon Stokes for the murder of Col. Jim Fisk. This is right, and the people now intend to follow the Governor's example by refusing to pardon him for the part he took in helping to defeat Governor Allen in Ohio.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

We acknowledge our cotemporary to be one of the handsomest, best edited and sparkling paper in the State, and therefore deeply regret its political heresies. Instead of Tilden defeating Allen in Ohio, his views would, if adopted saved it and Pennsylvania too. Experimentalists and demagogues controlled both States, and the Hughes tidal wave got absorbed in a swamp, whilst New York proudly succeeded on Democratic principals.

The Bloomsburg "Columbian" having just ceased cursing Wright, Hughes & Co. for forcing that Anti-Democratic platform on the Convention at Erie, is now calling loudly for the repeal of the Resumption act. Brock—beg pardon, the "Columbian" people are gems of consistency.—*Working Men.*

Wrong again as usual. At Erie and elsewhere we opposed forced resumption. At the same time we did not favor an unlimited issue of greenbacks, nor did we favor the theory that any thing else than gold and silver was a Constitutional Currency.

MORE APPROPRIATIONS.

This Centennial business is getting to be serious. An appropriation of $500,000 was obtained from the State on the pledge that no more should be asked for. But another $500,000 was demanded and obtained with a similar pledge. Now the Pennsylvania commission ask $500,000 from the Legislature, and last of all the economical Grangers want $50,000, and Col. Piolett is pressing the question. It is about time this thing was stopped.

GRANT AGAINST BLAINE.—Gen. Grant said in his message, in 1873: "I renew my previous recommendation to Congress for general amnesty. The number engaged in the late rebellion yet laboring under disabilities is very small, but enough to keep up a constant irritation. No possible danger can accrue to the government by restoring them to eligibility to hold office."

Democratic State Central Committee.—That body met at Harrisburg on Thursday of last week, decided to hold the State Convention at Lancaster on March 22nd next.

This is a good point, and we hope the National Convention will meet at Philadelphia July 4th. It would be a proper time and place.

Blaine, Brown & Beckley, *et id genus homo*, want another war, so that they can illustrate their valor by staying at home and abusing those who go.

OUR PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

We believe the State should have a few well organized and well disciplined troops at proper points for the purpose of suppressing riots, and preserving order in the commonwealth, and that the men should be adequately paid. But we do not believe in maintaining a standing army nearly equal to that of the United States. In a time of profound peace, it is not only unnecessary but dangerous. The higher offices are given, as a rule, to political favorites, and the organization is in the interest of the ruling party. Its principal use is futile parades, and to suppress imaginary riots.

But this luxury costs the taxpayers now over $100,000 a year, and we are glad to say a portion of the burden falls upon Republican tax-payers. About this time a Democratic House of Representatives in the State and at Washington are rigidly endeavoring to cut down unnecessary expenses. True, the office holding clan object to this but do the people? If there should be economy in the management of private matters, why not in public affairs?

If States or Nation should need *Soldiers* thousands of *verterans* would rush to the front, and of course the gaudy and tinselled Sunday soldier would retire. But the *Press* now gives us this delectable item:

Adjutant General Latta favors giving the militia double allowance of money this year, which would be four hundred dollars additional to each company.

That is, "just for fun," let us expend over $200,000 this year—the people nearly ruined, —a Treasury confessedly bankrupt—and the Sinking Fund to be robbed.

Do our Republican cotemporaries favor the scheme.

Jeff Davis' Mistake.

Jeff Davis made a prodigious mistake if he wanted the applause and favor of the Blaines and Butlers and Mortons of the country. If he had just declared for the carpet-baggers in Mississippi after the war, as Alcorn did, he could have been welcomed to the Senate by Morton and Hamlin any time. If he had insisted that there is nothing in the constitution, the laws, or in a sound public policy to forbid a third term for the Presidency, he could have crossed legs with the guerilla Mosby under the Presidential mahogany, and had the keepers of Andersonville, Libby and Saulsbury, who have not yet been hung or driven from the country, in comfortable official positions along with Mosby's Confederate free-booters. If he had joined Lee's chief lieutenant, Longstreet, in 1868, in declaring that Democracy had staked all its issues on the war and lost, he could have hung up his hat in any Collector's office on the Gulf, and been inducted into office with Morton waving the flag of fraternity and forgiveness over him. If he had given a Republican understanding to reconstruction with his unknown statesman and unstarred soldier, Ackerman, it is an even chance that he could have got back into the Cabinet, and if he had stumped his State, or any of his adopted States, for scallawags of the South Carolina Moses stripe, as did Governor Orr, who was first in the field as a Confederate soldier and last in the Jeff Davis Senate, Morton would have moved his confirmation as foreign Minister. To think what chances Jeff Davis has lost; but then he always was obstinate, selfish and consistent only in his dream of the triumph of treason. Being a fool in that way, and of all the brood of Confederates the undermost of the under dogs, with out sceptre, power or friends, Blaine bounces him with a courage that, rivals the heroism of the stalwart policeman who missed the pugnacious burglar in his ambition to capture the peanut boy. Two men have foolishly, fatally blundered, and history will write their name about in this wise—James G. Blaine: Jefferson Davis.—*Times.*

REDUCING SALARIES.—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which will be brought into the House at this session, will make a reduction of about $300,000 compared with the appropriation for this service last year. The House Appropriation Committee, in considering the subject, have made a sweeping reduction of salaries and have cut down the "secret service fund" from $100,000 to $50,000. The salaries of all consuls are reduces ten per cent., and about thirty consulates are to be abolished. Foreign ministers of the first-class, heretofore receiving $17,500 per annum, are to be reduced to $14,000, and others in proportion. Several foreign missions are abolished, and a number of them consolidated to reduce expenses. The ministers to England, France, Germany and Russia are each reduced to $14,000; to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan and China, $10,000, and to Italy $8000. The Ministers Resident to Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela and the San dwich Islands will be paid $6500. Chili and Bolivia are consolidated into one mission, the minister to be paid $5500. Peru, Ecuador and Columbia are also consolidated, the salary to be $6500. The Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay are also consolidated at the same salary. Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Salvador, and Nicaragua are also consolidated, $10,000 to be paid. The Minister Resident to Liberia is to get $4000. The salaries of Secretaries of Legation of the first-class are reduced to $2655, whilst in Japan and China, where the Secretaries are also interpreters, they are to be paid $3000. Other Secretaries get $1800 to $2000. These sweeping and general reductions extend through all the items of the bill, and indicate that the House Appropriation Committee intend pursuing a policy of rigid economy.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Washington.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In the senate to day Mr. Sargent of California, presented a petition signed by a large number of ladies asking that a government be established in the District of Columbia which would confer upon women the right to vote. Mr. Sargent said the petition was signed by many eminent ladies, and they set forth their request in such language as should reach the ear of the senate. He asked that the petition be read by the secretary. After it had been read Mr. Sargent said he had no doubt that this great movement for suffrage would prevail. It was making progress daily. He refered to women suffrage in Wyoming territory, and said it was endorsed there by the judiciary, by the press and by the people generally. He knew of no better place to make this experiment than the capitol of the nation, and therefore asked that the petition be referred to the committee on the District of Columbia to be considered in connection with any bill to provide a government for the district. It was so referred.

In the House of Representatives the Centennial appropration bill was passed by a vote of 146 to 130; many of those voting against it were opposed to it on constitutional grounds. The announcement of the vote was received with applause.

THE HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

We are gratified at the deep interest taken by our citizens in the admirable history of our County prepared by Col. Freeze. A mere perusal of the earlier numbers read like a romance, and at the same time show the immense labor and research of the author.

We append this week a communication on this subject by a well known citizen, whose name however we withhold at his request:

FISHINGCREEK, Jan. 15, 1876.

EDS. COLUMBIAN.—In the COLUMBIAN of Dec. 10, you give part of the narrative of Major Moses Van Campen. You are no doubt aware that certain Sapient Historians have endeavored to make Abraham Pike the Hero of the killing of the Indian captors instead of the hated and despised Pennamite, Van Campen. Abraham Pike was a rather worthless fellow doing but little good for himself and still less to others, wandering around from house to house retailing his Munchausen tales, thereby securing his whisky, bread and a warm corner by the fire, on the strength of his wonderful exploits as related by himself. I have heard an incident related of him for which at this distant day I cannot vouch, he had procured the services of some one of the many "historians" of the Wyoming Valley to write his "memoirs;" the ready writer proceeded until he came to a case of sheep stealing in which Pike had been engaged, the writer as an honest man insisted upon inserting the transaction, while Pike swore roundly that it should not be put down which cut the "memoirs" of this wonderful man short, and deprived the world at large of a full knowledge of his heroic deeds. My Father was well acquainted with the boy Rodgers, who Van Campen relates was captured from the Wyoming settlements and was present at the killing of the Indians. He told the same story that Van Campen did, and furthermore said he did not contradict Pike unless specially appealed to, as the poor old fellow's Whisky and living depend in a great measure upon his self glorification, Pike died as he lived, a pauper. The absurdity of Pike's claim to killing the Indians in ordinary times would have been hooted at, but at that time the passions of Yankee and Pennamite ran so high that almost any tale reflecting to the discredit of the Pennamite was received without question. Moses Van Campen was a man of considerable ability, great energy and undoubted courage as is seen and proved by his being chosen to comand in such dangerous times, and his continuance in positions requiring courage and ability. His friends and associates were mostly men of daring courage, among them old Colonel Salmon and others of our county, who would never have countenanced a man with the slightest tinge of cowardice in a position of command.

I would like to call Col. Freeze's attention to the route taken by the Indians with Van Campen. The Indian trial upon which they travelled is within sixty rods of my house and is in places still visible, thence passing about one mile south of Town Hill, Luzerne County, where "the four men" were seen to Huntington Creek &c., (see Van Campen narrative.

* * *

Harrisburg Letter.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 25th, 1875.

Recovering promptly from the effects of the Governor's inauguration, both branches of the Legislatnre during last week accomplished something of legislation.

The mooted question of the increase of salaries for judges, agitated again this year, has probably received a final quash by the action of the lower House in adopting an amendment to the Supreme Judges' bill, settling the salary of the Chief Justice at $7,500, and of the Associate Justices at $7,000. As this bill was considered to be the "entering wedge" for the introduction of last year's country judge bill, its nullification has disposed of the last named measure as well. The last expiring efforts of the friends of an increase of salaries were witnessed in the House this morning. An attempt was made by Mr. Smith, of Chester, to give to the Supreme Judges, in addition to the salaries named in the adopted amendment, a mileage of twenty cents per mile. This proposition was disagreed to, and although the House adjourned without a vote on the second reading of the bill, it will undoubtedly pass that reading, and finally.

The finance bill, so called, having for its object the diversion of certain of the revenues of the Sinking Fund into the general revenue fund has been well advanced toward final passage, its third reading in the House without further amendment having been compassed this morning.

Another amendment to the bill, however, is urged before it becomes a law. The bill requires the State Treasurer to make a monthly statement of the banks, &c., with whom the money of the Sinking Fund is deposited, and the interest paid for the use of the same. The amendment proposed has for its object the expansion of the word interest so as to include premium, bonus or any other consideration for the use of the money. An attempt will possibly be made to insert this amendment when the bill comes up for consideration in the Senate.

Among the other bills which passed the House finally this morning, may be noted one giving to assignees for the benefit of creditors the power to sell real estate encumbered with liens,—where personal property will not cover the debts—in such a manner that a good title may be secured to the purchaser.

The measure increasing the pay of arbitrators to $2 per day has met with the fate of its compeer last year, gone to meet the judges' salary bill.

The Senate is progressing in its usual grave and reverend manner. The monotony of steady work is, however, occasionally broken by a well-pointed witticism on the part of the Hon. Horatio Gaber Jones, Philadelphia's superb Senator, or the irrepressible Wood, of Alleghany, which gentlemen are acknowledged wags of the Senate. Senator Wood's latest is a resolution returning the thanks of the Senate to the "Ground Hog" for the able and efficient manner in which he has assisted "Old Probabilities" in taking care of the weather; also, making "Ground Hog Day" a legal holiday. The offering of such a resolution as this may be deemed a useless waste of time, but Mr. Wood's object in offering it was that he might be afforded an opportunity of giving his opinion at a future time upon the deplorable habit which the members of the House have fallen into of offering absurd resolutions on every occasion. Speaking of resolutions of this kind recalls to my mind the very poor attempt at a joke made by Mr. Losch, member from Schuylkill, last night in offering a resolution of censure upon Congressmen Stringer, Cochran and others for their late action in regard to the Centennial bill, and providing for the purchase of a "leather medal and tin whistle for their personal use. Such resolutions as this may do for a boy's debating society, but seem to me in very bad taste for the law-making power of a great Commonweath like Pennsylvania. N.

—Blasius Pastorius, lately tried in Montgomery County for the murder of Isaac Jaquette, was convicted of murder in the first degree.

THE DESOLATED SOUTH.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROTEST.

THE FRUITS OF THE CARPET-BAGGERS' INFAMOUS RULE—REPUBLICANISM MUST UNLOAD OR DIE IN DISHONOR.

Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, has addressed an important letter to a prominent Republican Senator in Washington, from which we print the following extracts:

I took my seat as Governor December 1, 1874, and I addressed myself earnestly to the work of keeping the pledges I had made and the pledges made for me by all my friends and by our plat-form in the campaign. I soon found that many of those who supported me in the campaign and had *talked* reform did not want reform; but I persevered, determined, as a matter of right and of good policy, to adhere to my party platform and pledges. Of course those who disliked *practical* reform cried out: "He is *going over to the Democrats.* He wants *social recognition* from the rebels," and all the rest of those senseless cries such as you now hear about me. Still I persevered, and when our Legislature met in November last there was apparent harmony between me and party and a complete acquiescence in the wisdom of the policy of reform as carried out by me. What, then, is the matter with me? Why was I disliked and denounced by some members of my own party? Simply for this: I insisted on reasonable taxes, competent officers, honest expenditures, fair legislation and *no stealing*, and the *Democrats praised me for it.* The twoblast things are my offense. I did not sanction schemes of public plunder, such as our printing ring, for instance, but the cost of public printing per year was cut down from $180,000 to $50,000, and contingent funds from $80,000 to $27,000, and I repeat, the *Democrats praised me,* Such was the condition of affairs here on the 15th day of last December. The Democracy of South Carolina was in perfect collapse. No State issues could have given them life or activity. It is doubtful whether even national issues would have had force enough to have induced a canvass of the State for the Democratic candidates In the coming Presidential campaign under the circumstances then existing. On the 16th of December last, the General Assembly, under influence which it is impossible now to State fully, elected F. J. Moses, Jr., and W. J. Whipper as Judges of the Circuit Court of this state, the latter for the circuit which embraces the city of Charleston and constitutes the most important circuit of the State in point of population, wealth and business. Are you aware who these men are? Moses was my predecessor as Governor. Unless the universal belief among all classes of people in this State is mistaken, he is as infamous a character as ever in any age disgraced and prostituted public position. Disappointed in not being renominated for Governor, he entered into a conspiracy with some of the leaders of the Democracy and independent Republicans to elect my opponent, and actually sold out the Commissioners of Elections, of whom he had the sole appointment, to my opponents for $30,000, of which $15,000 was paid to him in cash, and the rest made contingent on the election of my opponent. Of Whipper it can be said that he seems to have lacked only opportunity to prove himself the equal of Moses in infamy. Ignorant of law, ignorant of morals, a gambler by open practice, an embezzler of public funds, he is as unfit for judicial position as any man whom by possibility you could name. Neither of these men have even the poor qualifications, which the infamous Democratic Judges of New York had, of such a degree of legal knowledge as to qualify them for the intelligent discharge of any judicial duty. What has been the result? Their election has sent a thrill of horror through the whole State. It has split the Republicans in twain. The moribund Democracy have awakened to new life and new hopes. No man who respects civilization and public decency can do less than denounce these elections without measure. No decent man can do less than oppose them, can do less than fight against those who elected them or who acquiesce in them. Do you expect us to do in South Carolina what you would sooner lose your right arm than do in your own State? Such a test, indeed, could never arise in the latter, but it has arisen here, and you err wholly if you imagine that you, living here, would for one moment think of tolerating these elections. You could not do it, and you would spurn as an insult the suggestion of supporting or acquiescing in them. And here let me speak plainly. To cry "Democrat" at me is *to support Moses and Whipper.* I am a Republican of just as many years standing as I have seen years of discretion. I have no tendency to any other party—no association, no sympathy with any other party. I want to see South Carolina remain a Republican State, but I tell you no party can rule this State that supports Whipper and Moses, and to denounce us who are to-day denouncing the election of these men is *to support them.* There is but one way to save the Republican party in South Carolina, and that way is, I repeat, to *unload Moses and Whipper* and all who go with them. It will be difficult to restore confidence in a party whose members were once capable of such an act as their election, but if our action is prompt and decided, if you and the Republicans at Washington will put your feet upon such things and *stamp them out,* we can yet make South Carolina and keep her as safely Republican as Vermont or Iowa. If this is not done, we go down here as a party to hopeless and deserved defeat and infamy. Neither the administration at Washington, with all its appliances, civil and military, nor all the denunciations of the world heaped upon me can save the Republican party here from overwhelming defeat during this year, unless we can persuade the people of this State that such things as these judicial elections will be undone, and never, by any possibility, be repeated.—*Phila. Times*

Just as we Expected.

On Wednesday of last week, during Garfield's speech, when allusion was made to the course of the Democrats in regard to wounded Federal soldiers employed in the House, Mr. Southard, of Ohio, rose, submitted a list showing that out of one hundred and fifty-three employees the last Congress gave places to only eighteen Federal soldiers, while the present Congress out of eighty-five employees has chosen twenty-six Federal soldiers. Afterwards a statement was published by Door-Keeper Fitzhugh, showing that in his single department alone thirty Union soldiers have been given positions, in addition to nine colored men and one colored woman. These figures "knock the wind" out of the agitators, and will convince the people how little reliance is to be placed upon their stories. We renew our prediction of two weeks ago, that when the House appointments are all made it will be found that twice the number of Union soldiers have been given places that were in the service of the last Republican House.—*Observer.*

The Blackman Teaching Blaine.

CONGRESSMAN HARALSON IN DEFENSE OF HIS AMNESTY VOTE.

Jere. Haralson, the colored member of Congress from Alabama, who voted for the amnesty bill and was applauded by the Democrats, has written a curious letter to one of his friends in defense of his political course. The letter is addressed to Cashin, a colored man, and Coon, to whom reference is made, is a "carpet-bagger" of the Spencer stripe. The following is the letter:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, January 19, 1876.—*Dear Cashin,* Yours of the 15th inst. to hand, and contents noted. I expected before I voted to hear a howl from those hell-hounds below, but say to them all that, God being my help, I shall meet them at Phillippi. My explanation for voting for general amnesty is: (1) Because it is right above all. (2) Because I was elected on that principle; our platform adopted at the Republican Convention at Montgomery, 1874, says "that the Republicans of Alabama demand the equal civil and political rights of all men before the law." (3) Because I am a Grant man, and Grant recommended general amnesty. (5) Because the colored man in the South wants peace and good will to all and hatred to none, and asks for others what he desires for himself—an equal chance in the race of life. We, as a race, cannot afford to aid in any manner in keeping up strife for the benefit of office-hunters. Allow me to ask your attention to a few questions which I hope you will put to Coon, Rapier, Curtis and others. (1) is it better for us colored men to forget and forgive, and have the good will of the world, or is it better for us to stir up the cruelties of the past, and ourselves suffer, in order that Coon & Co. may profit thereby? Do I represent the true principles of Republicanism and our party when I strive to put the seal of peace and good-will upon animosity? Is it not better for us in general especially in the South, that there be good feeling between both white and black? Is it not better that the leading colored men take this thing in hand and build up our race, build up our party upon the true principles of right and justice, of Republicanism, and drive those who are striving to ride into office on prejudice into the blackest political hell? Is it not the truth that such men as Rapier, Coon and others are the sole cause of our party being defeated in Alabama today? Don't you think there are thousands of white men in Alabama who would gladly join the ranks of the Republican party upon the strong principles of right, justice, good for all, and evil for none? We must drive out these hell-hounds and go in for peace between the two races South. * * *

Truly yours, JERE. HARALSON.

One of the sensible things connected with Saturday's proceedings in Congress was the introduction of a bill appointing a Commission to inquire into the causes of the destruction of our forests and the means necessary to preserve them. The subject is one of vastly greater importance than Morton's Mississippi resolution.

Items.

—"Centeniadelphia" is the latest name for the Quaker City.

—The $30,000 race at San Francisco has now been set down for the 22d of February.

—There will be a total eclipse of the sun in 2001. But you need not get out your smoked glasses, for it will be visible only in Central Africa.

—Gen. Jubal A. Early is President of the association which proposes to erect an equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, on Capitol square, Richmond.

—A Westerly R. I., coroner's jury in the case of a child who was killed by the kicks of a drunken father while in its mother's arms, decided that "the persons from whom the father purchased the liquor which made him drunk is guilty of murder."

—There seems to be much suffering this winter among the genteel poverty-stricken women in Washington. A few days ago two ladies, descendants of three of the most distinguised, whose names are interwoven with the history of this country, were turned out of their home for non-payment of rent

—The gamins of London, being forbidden to beg in the streets, have neatly circumvented the law. They purchase a bundle of straw, commerce of all kinds being free, and sitting at the corner of a street entreat pedestrians to buy a single whisk. It is said that some urchins by this traffic make a profit of over ten dollars a day,

—It is learned that the late Vice President Wilson had concluded his voluminous work on the rise and fall of the slave power with the exception of three or four chapters. The material for these was left in the hands of the Rev. Samuel Hunt, of Natick, Mass., Mr. Wilson's private secretary, who will complete the work.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.25
Rye "	.90
Corn, new, "	.70
Oats "	.40
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	3.50
Butter	.30
Eggs	.20
Tallow	.06
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.16
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 " "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.50 " "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

Marriages.

FORNWALD—PRICE.—At the Reformed Parsonage, Saturday evening 22nd inst, by Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. Oliver O. Fornwald, to Miss Caroline A. Price, both of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FREDERICK—STYEN.—At the home of the bride in Rush township, Northumberland co., Pa., Jan 13, 1876 by the Rev. N. B. Smith, Mr. A. Henderson Frederick, of Lime Ridge, Col. co. Pa., to Miss Mary A. Styen.

GILBERT—SUMMERS.—In Orangeville, on the 18 ult. by the Rev. N. Spear, Jonathan Gilbert, of Mt. Pleasant to Miss Mary M. Summers, of the same place.

DRAKE—BRINK.—At Orangeville, on the 13 ult, by Rev. N. Spear, Cyrus Drake, of Fishingcreek, to Miss Mary E. Brink, of Benton, Col. co. Pa.

Deaths.

ALBERTSON.—In Greenwood, on 11 ult, Mrs. Margaret Albertson, aged 76 years, 9 months and 1 day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN SNYDER, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Snyder of Locust twp. Columbia County deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Jeremiah Snyder, Locust twp., Columbia county, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.

JEREMIAH SNYDER,
Jan. 28, '76.-6w Administrator.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that I have this day purchased at Constable's Sale the following property of William Pettit of Espy, Columbia co. and left the same in the said Pettit's possession, and all persons are forbidden to interfere with the same. 12 beds and bedding, 1 lounge, 30 chairs, 1 desk, 9 lots of carpet, 3 wash stands, bowls and pitchers; stair and hall oil cloth, 4 stoves and pipe, 1 clock, 2 tables and cover, 2 tables and oil cloth, 1 cupboard and dishes, 1 corner cupboard, 1 settee, 1 Iron kettle, 2 wash tubs. Bar room fixtures, 1 sink, 300 lbs pork, 2 shouts, 1 black horse, 1 top buggy, hay, canned fruit, tub of lard, empty barrels and kegs.

WILLIAM SHAFFER,
Jan. 20, 1876.

Sold the above property Jan. 20, 1876 to William Shaffer
Jan. 28, 4w SAMUEL KRESSLER, Constable.

The Columbian and Democrat, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Take notice that I have bought from J. B. Kitchen, of Espy, Columbia county, one bay horse, one top buggy, one spring-wagon, and one set of harness, and loaned the same to the said J. B. Kitchen to use during my pleasure, and all persons are forbidden to interfere with the same.

STEPHEN PETTIT.

Espy, Pa., Jan. 18, 1876.—4t*

TAKE NOTICE.

That an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to pass an Act to be called "An Act to amend an Act" entitled "an Act to erect a Poor House for Conyngham Township and the Borough of Centralia, in Columbia County," Approved April 27, 1863, so far as relates to the mode of appealing from the yearly settlement of the Auditors and so far as relates to the election of the directors of said poor district.

(Signed) W. C. ALDERSON.

Dec. 31, 1875-1m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN GIGER, LATE OF MOUNTOUR TWP., DECEASED.

The undersigned, Auditor to make distribution of the balance of the funds among the heirs of John Giger, deceased, will attend to the appointment at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the 15th day, of Feb. A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. E. R. IKELER,

Bloomsburg, Jan. 14, '76.-4t Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LYDIA ZIMMERMAN, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Lydia Zimmerman, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Isaac K. Dildine, of Orange township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

ISAAC K. DILDINE,
Administrator,
Jan 14, '76-6w of Orange township.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SALLY ANN YAPLE, LATE OF FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP,

Letters of Administration on the estate of Sally Ann Yaple, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to F. W. Yaple, of Fishingcreek township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

FRANK W. YAPLE,
Buckalews, Administrator.
Attorneys.

Jan. 21, '76-4t.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the act of assembly approved the 29th day of April, A. D. 1874, that an application will be made by the undersigned citizens of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to a law judge of Columbia county for a charter incorporating The Farmers and Mechanics Educational, Benevolent and Protective Association, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1876.

PETER SWANK,
FRANKLIN BARTO,
ENOCH HARDER,
JACOB LONG,
DAVID LONG,
EDW'D A. DE MUMBRAY.

NOTICE TO HEIRS.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

In the Orphans' Court of Columbia County. In the matter of the partition and valuation of the estate of Noah S. Prentiss, late of Bloom township, deceased,

TO

Ellen, intermarried with James M Price, and to said James M. Price, Noah C. Prentiss and Clara K. Prentiss: You are hereby notified that on the 18th day of December, 1875, the Orphans' Court of Columbia county granted a rule upon the heir

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1876

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.48 A. M.	7.40 A. M.
Mail Train	7.40 A. M	5.2 P. M
Express Train	1.53 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Regular Express	5.58 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

The Bloomsburg Postmaster, "wich is Beckley," gets a salary of $1,500.

Mr. Collins, our member of Congress, voted against the Centennial appropriation.

We regret to learn that Robert F. Clark, Esq., is now and has been for some time past dangerously ill.

B. F. Medara, of Muncy, drew a prize of $1,250 in the Missouri State Lottery drawn in St. Louis recently.

Representative Ryan, of this County, has been placed on the Centennial Committee. It numbers only seventy-six members.

Easton has a woman so cross-eyed that when she weeps the tears from her left eye drop on her right cheek.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Sterner is going *at some time* to abate the nuisance on Third street near Dr. Evans' house.

Bradley & Gordon, of the *Montour American*, have dissolved partnership, the former retaining the paper. Dr. Bradley's father has purchased Mr. Gordon's interest.

We have received THE TIMES ALMANAC with the compliments of the Philadelphia *Times*. It is a compilation in every way worthy of the journal that sends it out.

The advertiser has "the bird in hand" in his regular trade; his newspaper announcements give him also a fair chance for the "two in the bush."

It is rumored that the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad will be extended to Drifton, where it will connect with the Sandy Run branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

We would call the attention of our readers to the township and borough elections to be held in February. This year unusual care should be taken that none but the best men may be selected to fill the various offices.

The length of time it takes to change the mail at this place is a just cause for complaint. Those who make the change need not necessarily stop to read letters addressed to themselves, nor all the postal cards.

Judge Scott, of Catawissa, has been re-elected President of the State Agricultural Society for our centennial year, and Joseph Conner, of Centre, one of the additional officers. Both of the appointments are deserved. On account of the Centennial no State Fair will be held this year.

I. K. Miller, agent for pianos and organs, has a second hand Mason & Hamlin organ, which can be secured at a bargain. It has two banks of keys, eight stops and four sets of reeds, and is in good condition. Just the thing for a church or lodge.

An old physician asserts that an orange eaten every morning half an hour before breakfast will effectually destroy the desire for alcoholic drinks. He says that he has never known it to fail effecting a cure of the most confirmed cases of inebriety. Now who would ask for a more agreeable medicine.

We would respectfully inform our neighbors of the *Republican* that it does not answer our arguments to quote some other person's opinion. In editing the COLUMBIAN we shall state what we deem to be right and proper, and when convinced that we are in error will gladly make the necessary corrections.

The *Republican* weakly attempts to defend the continued robberies and defalcations by Radical officials. Its last point is that Floyd and Cobb did the same; therefore the Republicans can follow suit. Immense logic! But we ask them to compare the figures under Democratic and Republican rule, and give us an answer.

Judge Curry, one of the associate judges of Montour county, died last week. He was a descendant of one of the primitive settlers. His grandfather was killed and scalped by the Indians on the river between Danville and Northumberland. His grandmother was taken prisoner at the same time, but escaped by creeping inside a hollow log while the Indians were sleeping.

On Sunday night, the 9th inst., the residence of Col. W. W. H. Davis, of the Doylestown *Democrat*, was broken into by thieves, and articles to the value of $200 taken therefrom. A silver tea set was carried away by the burglars, who gained an entrance by prying open the kitchen window, and getting into the pantry, opened wine and preserve closets and convivialized to quite an extent.

Thirteen tramps were accommodated with lodging at the lock up one night last week. Chief of Police Woodward saves the Poor District considerable expense, by furnishing these transient gentlemen with quarters in town. Last winter they went out to the Poor house, and got supper, lodging and breakfast. Under the present arrangement they furnish their own refreshments.

We have received from the publisher three pieces of music. "Who's Dat Knocking at de Old Back Gate" is a song and chorus. Price, 25 cents. A waltz "Remember deeds of kindness," price 20 cents, and a march, "She's bright as the Stars in Heaven," price 20 cents. The two last are very pretty pieces for beginners. Send 60 cents for the three to F. W. Helnich, 278 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.—The largest clothing house in America is that of the firm whose name heads this notice, and is located at Sixth and Market streets, Phila. Read what they say in their advertisement on the third page of this paper. They will do all they promise, and will give each purchaser a guarantee that their goods are sold as low as possible and then will take them back inside of ten days if unworn and the customer is not satisfied with them.

DARK CORNER.—The men at the Continental colliery, operated by Robert Gorrell & Co., turned out on Monday against three-quarter time. The breaker is stopped in consequence. We get plenty to eat. Ryon has a store here where the men generally deal, and when pay day comes they are surprised to find that they have no money to draw. They generally postpone pay day until late in the month, and then, adding two months' store bills together, take the amount out of the previous month's pay.—*Workingman.*

POSTAL CHANGES.—The people of this community are much indebted to our former townsman, Millard F. Conner, route agent, for the change by which we now receive the New York and Philadelphia mails at 1.53 p. m. Other changes are proposed which will give us increased mail facilities, and we hope they will be adopted. The Lackawanna & Bloomsburg road would also aid the business community much by giving us two mails a day each way. It needs no additional trains, and the increasing business on their line warrants it.

On the day of inauguration, Henderson, a clerk employed in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, made an assault on George J. Bolton, while that gentleman was sitting alone in his office. He was seriously injured. We have heard no excuse for the act.

The shoe store of E. M. Knorr was entered by burglars on Friday night last. It is not known how much was taken. As this is the second time Mr. Knorr has been robbed, it looks as though the thieves were particular about what they wear on their feet. They know that Knorr has one of the finest assortments in town. We believe there is no clue to the robbers.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold, the notorious Buchuman, has been remitted to an insane asylum by Philadelphia judge, before whom he was brought on a Habeas Corpus. Strong efforts were made to prove the Doctor's sanity, but if there was any doubt about it, it must have been dispelled by a communication from him published in the *Times* of Tuesday. He is as wild as a March hare.

The president of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association announces that in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the recent meeting of the Association in this city, he has appointed the following committee on the modification of the libel law: J. G. Hawley, Reading *Eagle*, W. L. Robinson, *Public Spirit*, Hathboro', C. B. Brockway, COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, W. Cooper Talley, Delaware county *Democrat*, and W. A. Rupert, Connellsville *Courier*.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—A few days ago, as Daniel Federolf, of Maine township, was returning from a trip over the mountains, a couple of men got into his wagon to ride. At some point on the road beyond Joseph Shuman's they assaulted him with stones and left him senseless, taking the little money he had about him—some $6. His face is terribly lacerated, and there are several contusions of a serious nature about his head. One ear is also severely torn. There is no clue to the assailants.

The trial of Landis still continues. The defence have proven his insanity at the time of killing Carruth most conclusively. He will be acquitted.

The trial of the three men at Mauch Chunk for the murder of Jones, the mine superintendent, will probably end differently. The defense will rely on an *alibi*, but the prosecution have knocked the foundation from under them by tracing the whereabouts of these men for several days before the murder. A few first class executions in that section may have a tendency to check the lawlessness that has produced a reign of terror to the peaceable inhabitants of the coal regions.

The citizens of Milton raised $226 to be presented to the fire companies from a distance who assisted in putting out the recent large conflagration in that borough. $100 of it was sent to a Lewisburg company, whereupon, at a meeting of the Lewisburg Fire Department, the following resolution, among others, was passed:

Resolved, That our Chief Engineer be directed to return said money and request that it be devoted to those most deserving who lost their all by the fire fiend.

The money was accordingly returned by Chief Engineer Bates. This was a very creditable transaction from the beginning, as it showed that the Miltonians appreciated the services of their neighbors, and it also showed that the Lewisburg firemen desired no pecuniary compensation for doing what they regarded as their duty.

The young ladies of Bloomsburg are up to the spirit of the times. The year 1876, being divisible by 4, gives them the privilege of playing the *gallant*, and hence a Leap year party was given by them on last Tuesday evening. The house of Col Freeze was thrown open for the occasion. The ladies took upon themselves all the duties of escorts, calling for the gentlemen at their respective abodes, and carrying out the whole social programme in reversed order. Dancing began at half past eight and continued until two o'clock, the only interruption being caused by the serving of refreshments. The whole affair was well carried out, and all regretted the announcement that the omnibus had called for the gentlemen and that it was time to go home. There seems to be a doubt in the minds of some, which we are sure any of the ladies will dispel on application. Were the gentlemen *drawn* or *chosen?* that is the question!

WIDE AWAKE for February is a very noticeable number of this rapidly-growing magazine for the children and young folks. The engravings are unusually fine. The magazine opens with an excellent picture by Miss. C. A. Northam, illustrating a charming Valentine story by Mrs. Mary E. Bradley, "How They Made It Up." Of the two serials, "The Cooking Club," by Ella Farman, the editor, is full of deeper wisdom than commonly goes to the making of a juvenile story, while "Young Rick," by Miss. Eastman, is delightful. In depicting actual little-child-life, Miss Eastman has few equals.

Fanny Roper Feudge, the accomplished traveler, furnishes an entertaining paper, "Among the Parsees." But the two distinguishing features of Wide Awake this month are the long letter in the "Poets' Home" series, relative to MRS. A. D. T. Whitney, and the initial paper of the "Behaving" series. The latter is prepared by the author of "The Ugly Girl Papers." It is not made up of stale injunctions and Chesterfield maxims, but thoroughly live and modern, like Wide Awake itself. None of our young people can afford to be without the magazine while these articles upon etiquette are being published. The remaining contents are varied, story, poem and paper, several admirably sustained departments. Dr. Tourjee's musical page contains a hint of infinite value to every person who teaches music to children.

Only $2.00 per annum. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

RECORD YOUR DEEDS.—For the benefit of our readers we will just state that there is a very erroneous idea prevailing in the minds of some persons in relation to the recording of deeds for real estate. They appear to think that if they have a deed in their possession for any piece of property their title is perfectly safe; but in many cases this is a great mistake. There are laws on our statute books on this subject, and hundreds of persons have been put to great trouble and expense, and not a few have lost their property entirely, by not paying proper attention to them. If a person has a deed for a piece of land and is in actual possession of it, that is a notice of ownership until the contrary is shown, but if he is not in possession of it, and his deed is not recorded within six months after its date, and the vendor should sell it to another person who knows nothing about the first deed, the second purchaser would hold it, either by having his deed recorded first or by getting possession of the land. Again, if a man neglects to have his deed recorded, not being in possession of the property, and judgments should be entered up against the vendor, they would become liens against the property, and the man who has paid his money and held this unrecorded deed might lose his land. And again, deeds are frequently lost by burning and otherwise, and rendering great trouble and expense necessary in duplicating the deed or perfecting the title. Every good business man sends his title papers to the Recorder's office the first opportunity, and no lawyer or judge will permit any deeds of real estate to be laid away, not even in an iron safe until they have been recorded. Our advice to parties holding old deeds which are not recorded and to all those getting new ones, is to have them recorded at once. Especially is this necessary in towns where fires and robberies are of almost daily occurrence, which might and does frequently sweep away traces of title that are not preserved on the public record.

CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Williamsport Sunday *Times* says: The above is the title of a work for which our townsman, W. R. Bierly, Esq., has recently secured a copyright. The work, we understand, will be a complete illustrated history of the Keystone State from 1638 to the present time, embracing the struggles of the pioneers and their relations with the Indians in peace and war; the part our Commonwealth bore in the battles for Independence and liberty—the growth of our institutions, and the lives of our warriors, statesmen, scholars, inventors and economists. It will contain six hundred pages and over two hundred embellishments.

The author has quietly worked at this during the last year, examining every original source of information available, and judging from his well-known ability and industry as a writer, as well as his knowledge of general history, we may expect a valuable contribution to the literature of our State.

EXAMINE THE GAS METERS.—A recent careful test of a gas meter proved to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned that it was found to over calculate the consumption of gas six per cent. There was no reason, judging from the mere casual inspection of that one particular meter, that it was more or less defective and untrustworthy than the thousands of similar agencies employed in arriving at an estimate of the amount of gas consumed by those who are furnished with them by the gas companies. With all the confidence which is naturally reposed in the latter by the consumers, it would be a remarkable stretch of charity to suppose that gas meters obtained in that way would show a different result; and the careful examination of that in question, which, as far as we can perceive, is the first which has ever been subjected to a test, has not disappointed any one who has speculated on the probabilities of the conclusion. Under these circumstances, therefore, it might be advisable, in order to avoid future errors of its like character, to have all the gas meters subjected to an immediate and careful over-hauling.

A CHEAP DIET FOR HARD TIMES.

In these times of slack occupation the experimental deductions of investigating economists become valuable. A working mechanic with reduced pay, I have tried hard to keep up with the times by lessened expenditure. Having read the newspaper accounts of the man who lived on $5 a year, gaining twenty pounds, under a regimen of corn meal, we tried that article but found it insipid, and finally nauseous. The indorsement of buckwheat as a sustaining food by an eminent judge induced us to try it; we found buckwheat non-susceptible of variety in cooking, and we soon "stalled" on slapjacks. Potatoes failed to keep up our bodily strength.

Next we tried oat starch, with this result: My wife, son and self confined ourselves to rations of three pints of thick porridge per day, varying the "dip" dressing with butter, sugar, nutmeg, lemon-juice or molasses. We enjoyed excellent health, with regular digestion. At the expiration of two weeks I found myself four and a quarter pounds heavier. My wife had gained three pounds, while the lad had increased over five pounds. Our food outlay for fourteen days was exactly *two dollars and eighty cents*, or less than *seven* cents per day for each person.

We are now pursuing the same course, with an occasional "mixed meal."—*Ledger.*

TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

We have frequently called the attention of our municipal authorities to the acts of Assembly approved on the 20th of April, 1862, and 20th of April, 1874. The first of these provides that it shall be the duty of the school directors of each town to publish annually a statement of moneys received and expended by them, together with the amount of tax remaining outstanding, and other facts in regard to their financial management, the same to be made public through the medium of handbills posted in the most frequented places in the district.

The last named act contains the following language, and we trust its provisions will be heeded by those concerned. The law may be found on page 68 of the Pamphlet Laws of the Commonwealth for the year referred to:

"The corporate authorities of every municipality or district, shall, annually, in the month of January, prepare and publish in at least two newspapers of said municipality or of the county in which the same is situate, if so many be printed therein, a statement showing in detail the actual indebtedness, the amount of the funded debt, the amount of the floating debt thereof, the valuation of taxable property therein, and the assets of the corporation, with the character and nature thereof, date of maturity of the respective forms of funded debt thereof; and a neglect or failure to do so shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000.

"A CENTURY AFTER."

PART NINE.

Keeping pace with its predecessors in the beauty of its typography and illustrations, Part IX. of this most excellent and desirable work is now issued from the press. Prominent among the most effective of its charming engravings are the Charitable Institutions of Philadelphia, its Hospitals, Girard College, University of Pennsylvania, the New Building of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Lincoln Monument.

Part X. will be published before the close of the month, and the subsequent issues of the work will be given to illustrations of important localities in the State, with the exception of the final number, which, as a fitting close to "A Century After," will contain views of the Exhibition Buildings from original sketches. Mr. Stoddard's graceful, descriptive letter-press of these beautiful and wonderful triumphs of architectural genius and the entire correctness of the drawings will be to the fortunate possessor of this tasteful volume an enduring souvenir of the great Centennial Exposition of 1876.

To be completed in Fifteen Parts, at fifty cents each. A splendid chance for agents, who are wanted everywhere in the State.

Residents of localities where agents have not been appointed can subscribe by addressing Allen, Lane & Scott and J. W. Lauderbach, Publishers, No. 233 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

—A large vessel was recently found several feet below the surface by some workmen at Chatham, England, who were making excavation. Seven guns, a quantity of shot, some tobacco pipes, and a coin dated 1623 were among the articles found on board.

—A new branch of industry is being set on foot in Nova Scotia. Several fish-packing houses, finding their occupation gone for the winter, are now at work in packing rabbits, partridges, and other game. A good market is expected in England for this class of canned goods.

—Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin appeared before the Senate committee on claim to urge a claim for damages on account of arrest and imprisonment in New York in 1873 for uttering an obscene publication. They alleged that their arrest was illegal, and that the cost of their defense against the prosecution was over $50,000, and that their net loss by the suspension of their paper was $110,000.

—Oil City has a sensation. A preacher moved away from a congregration which owed him $100. Some time after the sum was subscribed and placed with one of the trustees and the pastor to liquidate the indebtedness. A registered letter, said to contain $100, addressed to the former pastor was put into the postoffice at Oil City. In due time the letter was received and opened in the presence of three witnesses but the scrip was not there. The postoffice officials investagated the matter and have got as far as the persons sending the money.

Home News.

—If Grant were only musical, with what *empressement* he could sing the "Still so gently round me stealing!"—*N. Y. World.*

—A salmon weighing thirty pounds was lately caught in an irrigating ditch on a California plain, five miles from his native river.

—A grocer in Lincoln, England died recently from the effect of a wound inflicted by a bantam cock, who spurred him on the thumb.

—"Punch" understands "fashionable extremes" to mean high heels and low foreheads, but he neglects to say that these extremes never meet.

—In the court house at Sunbury may be found a desk and eagle quill which dates back to 1772. So say the grand jury in their official report.

—The Altoona opera house has been engaged for twenty-one consecutive nights for revival purposes. Rev. E. P. Hammond will conduct the exercises.

—An individual in Reading admits that he has been a fool for fourteen years, having wound up an eight-day clock regularly every day for that period of time.

—The Boston liquor shops have decreased seven hundred under the license law, and there has been a decrease of twenty per cent. in the number of arrests for drunkenness.

—New instruments for instantaneous slaughtering of cattle have been tried at the Bradford, Yorkshire, abattoir with success. They were lent to the Royal Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

—A lawsuit has been in progress in Salina, Kan., for six years. It is the case of James Garvin vs. W. D. Jamerson. There have been three trials, and it finally closed last week, with a verdict for the defendant for $27.

—A Gold fish saved a Vermont hotel from burning the other day. A lamp exploded and set fire to the table, the heat cracked the globe occupied by the goldfish, the water put out the fire and cooked the fish.

—Hon. Heister Clymer, member of congress, of Pennsylvania, has been designated chairman of the national Democratic campaign committee. The announcement of the full committee will be made in a few days.

—The mayor of New York has received an envelope containing $300, and a note saying; "This money belongs to the city" Can it be that it is a remittance from Tweed to be applied on his account? If it is, then he only owes $5,990,700.

—A sad drowning accident is reported on the Hudson river. A Mr, Briggs of Coxsackie, N. Y., his wife and two children were crossing the Hudson river, he pushing a hand sled on which the mother and two children were seated when all disappeared through the ice. The bodies have not been heard of since.

—A women aged forty years, named Wilhelmene Welk, was arrested in Buffalo, New York, on the 28th ult., charged with murdering her stepson, aged fourteen. He has been missing since the 2d. The body was found in an old well, on the premises, in a nude state, except a shirt. A chair and other weights were attached to his neck. Property belonging to him and reverting to her own child in case of his death is the supposed cause.

—The New York Hipprodrome, whither Moody and Sankey now go, will be divided into three compartments, one with seats for 6,000 one for 4,500 persons, with an intermediate room forty feet wide for Mr. Moody. The building will be heated by fourteen furnaces, there will be eight hundred singers six hundred ushers and six hundred Christian workers in attendance. The work will begin February 1.

—Shenandoah claims to have the champion hunter. After visiting the woods regular every day for two seasons, he has at length captured a rabbit. The *Herald* says: "To sum up the amount of damages connected with getting this rabbit, would puzzle the hardest disciple of Euclid. Among the most important are the keeping of seven dogs for two years, three suits of clothes, fourteen pounds of shot and power, $30 doctor's bills, to say nothing of a number of incidental inconveniences."

—Fredrick G. Miller, a former sheriff of Clearfield county, left his home on the morning of the 30th of November last, for Indiana, Pa., and no traces of him has since been found. Mr. Miller had but one arm (the left arm being off near the shoulder); was of round, plump form; about five feet nine inches in height, and weighs about one hundred and ninety pounds; full and rather healthy looking; smooth face, and wore a wig of a light chestnut color. It is possible his mind was temporarily disturbed.

Dr. Pierce.

"Success is never achieved without merit. A man may make a poor article and sell it once, and there being 40,000,000 people in the United States; the sale to each one would be enough to make a decent fortune. But an article that holds the field year after year, and the sales of which increase regularly and rapidly must have absolute merit.

Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., occupies our entire eighth page to-day with his various articles. We admit it, because we know the Doctor, and know of his articles. We know him to be a regularly educated physician, whose diploma hangs on the wall of his office, and we know that he has associated with him several of the most eminent practitioners in the country. We know that parties consult him, by mail and in person, from all the States in the Union every day, and that they are fairly and honestly dealt with.

This grand result has been accomplished by two agencies—good reliable articles which, once introduced, work easily their own way—and splended business management. They have succeeded because they ought to have succeeded."

If you would patronize Medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled Physician and Chemist, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Discovery is nutritious, tonic alterative, and blood-cleansing, and an unequaled Cough Remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smart Weed, a magical remedy for Pain, Bowels Complaints, and an unequaled Liniment for both human and horse-flesh, while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head" ever given to the public. They are sold by druggists.

20 YEARS A SUFFERER—CURED BY THE GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Dr. R. V. Pierce:

Dear sir,—Twenty years ago I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. I was attended by doctors in Liverpool, Havre New Orleans, New York, and at the hospital on Staten Island (where the doctors wanted to take one leg off). Finally, after spending hundreds of dollars, I was persuaded to try your "Golden Medical Discovery," and now, in less than three months after taking the first bottle, I am thankful to say I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left heel to the ground. I am at home nearly every evening and shall be glad to satisfy any person of the truth of this information. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM RYDER,
87 Jefferson Steeet, Buffalo, N. Y.

—*From the Toledo Blade*

Business Notices

Real hair switches at C. C. Marr's.

Ladies in mourning can get black cashmere, Peruvian cloth or Henrietta cloth at Lutz & Sloan's.

All Coal slated and screened before leaving the old established coal yard of C. W. NEAL & BRO. 32tf

Geo. A. Clark will receive this week a new lot of 200 boxes of celebrated Papeteries which he will offer to the trade.

New Orleans Baking Molasses, choice Syrups from 80 cents to $1 a gallon. A fine assortment of Young Hyson, Imperial, Japan and Black Teas at M. M. Russel's.

New Calicoes, Spring Styles at Lutz & Sloan's this week.

Men's and boys' Gum Boots, Kip Boots, and French Calf Boots, the best in market and at the lowest prices at E. M. Knorr's.

Snow Excluders for sale at McKinney's.

New calicoes and other goods this week at C. C. Marr's.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., spare no expense to send out nice Coal. 32tf

TOWANDA BOOTS! TOWANDA BOOTS
The best and most reliable for every one to buy. Try them. For sale at McKinney's.

New gum diapers at C. C. Marr's

New Shirt Fronts and Muslins at Lutz & Sloan's this week.

Men's Buckle Arctic, and all kinds of Rubbers at E. M. Knorr's.

FOR SALE.—A house and lot on East street. Apply to S. H. Miller.
Jan. 14—3w.

G. A. Clark announces that although he does not keep "music" on hand, yet he is constantly ordering. Send him your orders.

Another lot of Ladies Drawers and Vests, 60 cents each at Lutz & Sloan's

A large stock of Tobacco, of the following brands. Peach and Honey, Golden Gun, Gondola, Bright Golden Government, Basses choice, Modoc in pails. 20,000 cigars of different varieties wholesale and retail, Confectionary wholesale and retail at M. M. Russell's.

Good clean Coal to be had only of C. W. Neal & Bro. 32tf

Centennial Seamless Bags 30 cents a piece at M. M. Russel's.

$2.50 will buy a pair of Button Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

A full line of new Alpacas at Lutz & Sloan's this week colored and black.

Don't be worried and annoyed with not only a poor quality of Coal but dirty and slaty besides, but buy of C. W. NEAL & BRO. who deal only in the best qualities. 32tf

E. Butterick & Co's. patterns, the best in use, at C. C. Marr's.

WATER PROOF WATER PROOF
Boots at McKinney's.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—Russel takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods

FURS, Blankets and double Shawls, at Lutz & Sloan's.

Rubber Boots at McKinney's.

RHEUMATISM, *Neuralgia*, Lumbago, Sciatica Rheumatic Gout and Nervous Diseases positively cured by *Dr. Fitlers Rheumatic Remedy* and Pills. C A. Kleim, Sole Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa. Dec. 17, '75—1y.

For Mince Meat, at 13 cents a pound, and a fine lot of Cranberries go to Russell's.

Machine needles and oil at C. C. Marr's.

KIDNEY DIFFICULTIES.—Speer's Port Grape Wine is one of the best diuretics known, it gently acts on the kidneys, stimulating and infusing in them new vigor and urges them to throw from the system all the worn out particles which if suffered to remain would poison the blood and create disease. Every disease to a certain extent demands a diuretic, every part of the system must be in working order to maintain health, and the kidneys especially are the main avenues for the escape of the poisons of the system. Physicians have, after strict trial and due examination, found Speer's Port Grape Wine to answer the purpose admirably, and recommend it in cases where a diuretic is needed. This wine is raised in New Jersey, and sold by druggists generally.
Jan. 14th 1875—1w.

Dr. Fitlers Kidney Cordial removes deposits of *Gravel, Oddsalt, Acids, retention,* of *Urine, Great Pertifier of the Bladder* and *Kidneys.* C. A. KLEIM Sole Agent for Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Dec. 17, '75-1y.

FOR RENT.—A large new Store Room, Hall, and Dwelling apartments. New brick building on Main street near Market. Terms cheap. Inquire of GEO. W. STERNER.
Dec. 10, '75-tf.

THE MAINTENANCE OF HEALTH.—The maintenance of health is often more difficult than its recovery. Vitiated conditions of the atmosphere, unhealthy occupations, extremes of heat or cold, and constant exposure to rough weather, are all so many provocations of disease. There is but one sure way of effectually guarding the system when thus subjected to influences prejudicial to health, and that is to establish, by judicious tonic and alterative medication, vigor of the body and regularity of its functions. The properties of an invigorant and corrective are happily combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, at the same time that it infuses unwonted vitality into the system, overcomes all tendency of the stomach, liver bowels and urinary organs to deviate from regularity in the discharge of functions upon which the welfare of the entire physical organization is dependant. Health cannot be more effectually maintained than by using the Bitters. jan7-1m

COAL. COAL
Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.
Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (*free of charge*) to all who desire it, this recipe with full directions for preparing and successfully using it. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
Dec. 24, '75-1y.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19, '75-1y Proprietor.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!!

ON JANUARY 28, 1876,

WE SHALL OPEN OVER

ONE HUNDRED PIECES!!!

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

Purchased with particular reference to the wants of the Ladies' for the

EARLY SPRING TRADE

In neat, tasty and desirable designs. Parties buying

FULL LENGTHS OF 4½, 9 YARDS &C., CAN HAVE SPECIAL RATES.

CLARK & WOLF,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. BRITTAIN,

Having engaged in the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

BEFORE THE

PUBLIC TO KNOW

that he is prepared to sell at low rates all kinds of

READY MADE CLOTHING

AT REDUCED PRICES.

He will not be undersold.

The Stand—Old Post Office Building, one door below Hartman's Block.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Dec 17, '75—1m

HENDERSHOTT'S

DRUG STORE

Is receiving a choice selection of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

consisting of

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY,
ENGLISH SOAPS,
FRENCH EXTRACTS,
PORT MONNIES,
CIGAR CASES,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
CHINESE AND JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEFS,

Key West and Havana Cigars,

and lots of Fine Goods.

TEA STORE

Is now opening the very choicest

Imported and Domestic Groceries

for the Holiday trade.

ITALIAN PEACHES,
FRENCH and SPANISH OLIVES,
SARDINES,
SAP SAGO CHEESE,
FRENCH AND TURKEY PRUNES.

All kinds of Raisins, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts and Confectionery, and another lot of fine

New Crop Japan Teas.

IS IT YOU

Who said that you would like to get such Clothing as City People wear, rather than the *wholesale goods* commonly sold? This will tell you how to do it.

The very large increase of our business allows us to make A STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, AND

You Can Save Enough

in buying a Suit at Oak Hall

TO PAY FOR THE TRIP

from anywhere in this County to the City of Philadelphia, and have a day of sight-seeing besides. Wanamaker & Brown stand by this Statement, and so will you after one trial.

Character of the Goods we sell! For Men & Boys. TO be *sure* of what we sell we manufacture our goods, some of them in our own building. They are well cut, sewed and finished. They can be relied upon. Storekeepers out of the city misrepresent us when they say they sell our goods, as *we do not wholesale*, but confine ourselves to retail. We bear no ill-will to any one, and state this only because some dealers sell poor goods as coming from our house. To each of our customers we are responsible for articles bought of us. By our plan of Ticketing the *right names* of the materials on our goods, no one can be misled as to qualities.

How Wanamaker & Brown treat their CUSTOMERS. THE price in plain figures and *nothing off.* The same price to acquaintances and strangers. To city people and country people equal advantages. With each article sold, a *Guarantee* is given, that the Price is as low as it can be bought anywhere, and that the quality is as represented; also, that the money will be paid back in full, if purchaser within 10 days wishes, for any reason, to return the goods, unworn.

Exactly where the Store is. THIS is important indeed, because, unprincipled people having stores in Philadelphia, *counterfeit* our signs, cards, advertisements, and stop strangers on the street, *with false directions* about where the store is, so that they may sell their counterfeit goods. There is but one Oak Hall in Philadelphia, it is a large building, the size of four ordinary stores, and is on the South-east corner of SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH and Market Streets.

Those who cannot come to the City. WE send patterns of material and prices by mail when requested. Persons can have made-up goods sent by Express, by sending their measure (we furnish easy directions that any one can measure by,) and describing color wanted, and price desired. Payment can be made to the Express Co. on receipt of goods, and the privilege of examining them is allowed before paying. Where goods do not please, we will return the money and pay the expressage back to Philadelphia.

You should be sure to see our name on the Building and over the door as you enter.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

GEORGE A. CLARK,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Dealer in Law Blanks, Sunday School Libraries, Depository of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,

WINDOW CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, REWARD CARDS.

Books and supplies not on hand can be furnished

On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.

Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 8, 1875—

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Schenck's Pulmonic syrup, for the cure of consumption, coughs and colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, for the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, &c,

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the cure of liver complaint, &c.

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for consumption as the pulmonic syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The mandrake pills act upon the liver, create a healthy tide, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The sea weed tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood, and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of consumption, if taken in time and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

—o—

Take Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a purgative, for constipation, indigestion, headache, and liver complaint. By universal accord they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

—o—

It is no wonder that invalids lose faith in specifics when so many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases, but which, when tried are "found wanting." We have to learn, however, of the first failure of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease. 50 cents and $1 a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from th first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will perse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the following named persons have filed with the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace their petitions for license which will be presented to Court on Wednesday the 9th, day of Feb, A. D. 1876.

Frederick M. Gilmore,	Bloomsburg,	Eating House.
Michael Dougherty,	Montour,	Tavern.
Samuel Buckenbuch,	Orange,	"
John S. Mann,	Centre,	"
Wm. B. Koons,	Bloomsburg,	"
Milton Charles,	"	Eating House.
Charles Thomas	Baker, Beaver,	"
Stephen Woodring,	"	Tavern.
Nathan Brodbender, Sr.	"	"
Robert Beagle,	Greenwood,	"
Andrew T. Boiler,	Benton,	"
William Giger,	Bloomsburg,	"

THE OLD FARM HOUSE.

The easy chair, all patched with care,
Is placed by the cold hearth stone;
With witching grace in the old fire place,
The evergreens are strewn.
And pictures hang on the whitened wall,
And the old clock ticks in the cottage hall.

More lovely still, on the window sill,
The dew-eyed flowers rest,
While 'midst the leaves on the moss-grown eaves,
The martin builds her nest.
And all day long the summer breeze
Is whispering love to the bended trees.

Over the door, all covered o'er
With a sack of dark green bates,
Lays a musket old, whose worth is told
In the event of other days;
And the powder flask, and the hunter's horn,
Have hung beside it for many a morn.

For years have fled with a noiseless tread,
Like fairy dreams away,
And in their flight, all shorn of its might,
A father—old and gray;
And the soft winds play with the snow white hair,
And the old man sleeps in his easy chair.

Inside the door, on the sanded floor,
Light, airy footsteps glide,
And a sunken pair, with flaxen hair,
Kneels by the old man's side—
An old oak wrecked by the angry storm,
While the ivy clings to the trembling form.

Fixed Principles in Agriculture.

All lands on which clover or the grasses are grown, must either have lime and every other inorganic constituent which may be found in the ashes of the clover if buried, or those minerals must be artificially supplied. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime, potash, and other constituents common to plants, as its basis. Lands which have been long in cultivation, will be benefitted by applications of phosphate of lime, treated with sulphuric acid, so as to render it a soluble phosphate; applied in the form of bone-dust, composts of fish, guano, ashes and oyster-shell lime.

All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged by admixture with plaster, salt, or pulverized charcoal. Deep plowing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil, that is not wet, though the depth should be increased gradually. Sub-soiling sound land, that is, land that is eminently conducive to increased production. All wet land should be drained, and especially such land as has a heavy clay subsoil. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe. Clover as well as the other grasses intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom. Sandy land can be most effectually improved by the addition of clay. Where such lands require liming or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into compost with clay. In slacking lime salt brine is better than water.

The grinding of grain to be fed to stock, and mixing it with cut hay or straw, operates as a saving of at least twenty-five per cent. Draining of wet lands and marshes adds to their value, by causing them to produce earlier, and a greater quantity and better quality, and improves the health of neighborhoods.

To manure or lime wet land, is to throw manure, lime and labor away. Shallow plowing operates to impoverish the soil. By stabling and housing stock through the winter, a saving of one-fourth less food may be effected; that is, one-fourth less food will answer than when such stock are exposed to the inclemencies of the weather. A good dressing of plaster or clover, where the land is deficient in lime and sulphuric acid, will add one hundred per cent, to its produce. Periodical applications of ashes tend to keep up the integrity of soils, by supplying most, if not all, the inorganic substances. Thorough preparations of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of crops. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years, unless care be taken to provide an equivalent for the substances carried off the land in the products grown thereon.

To preserve meadows in their productiveness, it is better to harrow them every second autumn, apply top-dressing, and roll them. All stiff clays are benefited by fall and winter plowings; but should never be plowed while they are wet. If at such plowings, the furrow be materially deepened, lime, marl or ashes should be applied. Young stock should be moderately fed with grain in winter, and receive generous supplies of provender, it being essential to keep them in a fair condition, in order that the formation of muscles and bones may be encouraged and continuously carried on. Milch cows in winter, should be kept in dry, moderately warm, but well ventilated quarters, fed and watered three times a day, salted twice a week, having clean beds, and in addition to their long prevender should receive roots. Full complement of tools and implements of husbandry are intimately connected with success.

THE POLAR BEAR'S CUNNING.—According to the Esquimaux, the seal constructs its abode beneath the surface of the ice in such a manner that it can enter it from the water below, here the young seal passes its infancy, and when the returning heat of summer has destroyed its igloo or dwelling, the young seal is old enough to take care of itself; but this mode of lodging its young beneath ice is well known to the bear, who, with his keen scent, soon detects the whereabouts of the seal's nursery, and in order to gain entrance makes a spring and comes down heavily on the top of the igloo, crushes it in, and immediately seizes the young seal with its paw. Here it might be supposed the hungry bear devours its prey; but no, it is far too wary to do so; it knows full well that where a baby is, there must of necessity be a mother, and that she will be in search of her darling; therefore the bear scrapes the snow away from the young seal by the flippers, allows it to flounder about, and when the mothers approaches, the bear slyly draws the young seal toward it until the one is within reach, when he seizes her with the other paw, and thus captures both.

Our farmers must learn to practice economy by saving, not wasting, the coarser kinds of farm produce which have to a great extent been considered of little or no value. More root crops should be grown, and the straw stack utilized instead of being left to rot down for manure, as is still done over a large extent of country. Let the steam boiler be set up and be more extensively used for preparing food for stock, and better results will surely follow, especially in the older States, where all kinds of farm produce command good prices. Few farmers seem to know how little food will keep an animal healthy and in good flesh, if the little is put in the animal's use and not pass off undigested.—*New York Weekly Sun.*

A Brood mare, heavy in foal owned on Long Island, broke her hind leg, and instead of destroying her as is the almost universal custom, a veterinary surgeon placed her in slings, set the leg, and in six weeks the mare was turned out all right and none the worse for the accident. Many valuable horses that are killed because they have the misfortune to break a limb, might be saved by following this humane and sensible example.

Young Folks.

LEGENDS.

THE CATHEDRAL AT AIX LA-CHAPELLE.

When the splendid Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle was not more than half finished, all the funds that could be raised for its building were exhausted, and those who had it in charge knew not how to obtain more money. One day as the senate was considering this matter, and its members could not agree upon any course of action, there appeared to be great danger that the work would be abandoned. At this juncture of the affair a stranger was announced who said he had an important proposal to make to the full senate. His appearance was a singular combination of the repulsive and the agreeable. His costume was bizarre in the extreme, and there was an indescribable expression in his face of mingled calculation and mockery. But his address was faultless, and so courtly and pleasing was he in his speech that it was impossible to listen to him without a certain kind of pleasure. He told the senate that he quite understood their difficulties; that he appreciated their sorrow at the prospect of being obliged to abandon the glorious work they had undertaken, and he also knew that so honest men as they could not proceed without more money. Wherefore he came to offer them the full amount that they desired, and was ready at any time to give it to them in solid gold, if they would agree to his terms. The senators regarded him with astonishment, and wondered what could be the end of this strange affair. Did he know of what he spoke, and if so, who was he that spoke of millions as if they were a mere bagatelle, and to be had at will?—and moreover offered the money on any day they desired it. Had he discovered the Philosopher's stone?—and could he convert all before him into gold? If so, what assurance had they that he would not reduce them to "filthy lucre," and thus deprive them of their privilege more common and less valuable dust? Trust me for it, they trembled at the thought, and on the heads of such as wore no wigs the hair was strangely bristled!

From this surprise the mayor first recovered, and began to question the stranger concerning himself, and what assurance he could give that his contract would be fulfilled. To this the man replied that he would leave it to their wisdom to determine who he might be; that the money should not be a loan, but an actual gift for all time; that it should be paid immediately, and thus no doubt be left of their receiving it. But for all this he made two conditions: one, that the Cathedral should be finished; another, that on the day of its dedication the first entering it should belong to him, "skin and hair, body and soul!" As he said this the senators fled to the farthest part of the hall, for they well knew with whom they talked. The mayor indignantly commanded him to go away, and not to flatter himself that they, men of dignity, were so foolish as to fall into the same trap that with another device caught mother Eve, and had since her day, by means of changing the bait, seduced so many of her descendants. But in spite of this, he only moved the nearer to them and courteously demanded the cause of their strange conduct. He reasoned with them if it were not better for one to be given for all; and reminded them how little kings and governments hesitated to sacrifice thousands in war to obtain some good for those remaining.

Thus at last the senators recovered from their surprise and began to consider him with some favor. Their great need of money also influenced them, and finally the bargain was made. Then the Devil, after recommending himself to their kind consideration, vanished by of the chimney with peals of satanic laughter. It was not long before many well filled sacks descended the same chimney, and thus secretly reached the council chamber. At first the senators were suspicious of the money, but examination proved it to be of genuine metal and exact weight. Then they agreed that the whole matter should remain a secret among themselves, and went on to finish the Cathedral. But some of them whispered it to their wives, and some to other men, and so it happened that soon their secret was everybody's secret. When all was ready and the day of dedication had arrived the door was opened but none would enter; and though the bell tolled to call them, and all heartily desired to see the splendid templa, yet not one advanced to go in. The mayor and senators knew not how to proceed, when suddenly a little priest appeared who had a plan by which he hoped to cheat Satan out of his soul and his gold, and for once made him an instrument of good. The contract had indeed been that the first entering should be his, but it had not been staked what it should be, whether man or beast. By this oversight he hoped that the Devil might be outwitted. It happened the day previous that a wolf had been taken, and now the trap was so placed that if let out the wolf must run into the church. Then it was opened, and Satan, who watched for his prey, chased the devoted wolf with lightning speed; but when he found how he had been cheated his anger was terrific. He broke the wolf's neck, he spat fire and howled terribly, he bayed the cathedral door with such force as to split it, and vanished in smoke, leaving the cathedral filled with the odor of brimstone. On the door an image of a wolf in brass is yet shown, and a fir-cone, which represents a lost soul. The crevice also remains a lasting memorial of the little priest who was so wise as to outwit the Devil.

THE TRAVELERS AND THE HATCHET.—Two men were travelling along the same road, when one of them picking up a hatchet cries, "See what I have found!" "Do not say I," say says the other, "But we have found." After a while, up came the men who had lost the hatchet, and charged the man who had it with the theft. "Alas," says he to his companion, "we are undone!" "Do not say we," replies the other, "but I am undone; for he that will not allow his friend to share the prize, must not expect him to share the danger."

THE FARMER AND THE LION.—A Lion entered one day into a farm-yard, and the Farmer, wishing to catch him shut the gate. When the Lion found that he could not get out, he began at once to attack the sheep, and then betook himself to the oxen. So the Farmer afraid for himself, now opened the gate, and the Lion made off as fast as he could. His wife, who had observed it all, when she saw her husband in great trouble at the loss of his cattle, cried out—"You are rightly served; for what could have made you so mad as to wish to detain a creature, whom, if you saw at a distance, you would wish further off."

Better scare a thief than snare him.

THE CRAB AND HER MOTHER.—Said an old Crab to a young one, "Why do you walk so crooked, child? walk straight!" "Mother," said the young Crab, "show me the way, will you? and when I see you taking a straight course, I will try and follow."

Example is better that precept.

The Great Reputation

Which Vegetine has attained in all parts of the country as a

Great and Good Medicine,

and the large number of testimonials which are constantly being received from persons who have been cured by its use, are conclusive proof of its great value. It is recommended by physicians and apothecaries. As a Blood-Purifier and Health-Restorer, it has no equal.

Vegetine is not prepared for a fancy drink made from poor liquors, which debilitates the system and tends to destroy health instead of restoring it.

Are not the many testimonials given for the different complaints satisfactory to any reasonable persons suffering from disease that they can be cured? Read the different testimonials given, and no one can doubt. In many of these cases the persons say that their pain and suffering cannot be expressed, as in cases of scrofula, where, apparently, the whole body was one mass of corruption. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can be truly called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the Vegetine kingdom are more safe, more successful, in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

CHARLESTOWN, March 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS:—

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and I think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled, and, as a blood purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. A. A. DISMORE,
19 Russell Street.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 19, 1871.

HENRY R. STEVENS, Esq:—

DEAR SIR—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State St., Boston.

GIVES HEALTH, STRENGTH AND APPETITE.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of the Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Scars Building, Boston, Mass.

GAINED FIFTEEN POUNDS OF FLESH.

South Berwick, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq:—

DEAR SIR—I have had Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well; and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine; and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co's Mills.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Jan. 14, 1876-1m

1876. CENTENNIAL! 1876.

W. P. JONES & CO.,

Catawissa, Pa.

TO OUR FRIENDS & THE PUBLIC:

For the kind and liberal patronage bestowed upon us the past year you have our Thanks.

Through it we have been instrumental in

BRINGING DOWN THE PRICES

on many kinds of Goods.

We want to sell more goods this year than we did last, and we ask for a continuance of your generous support, assuring you that we shall always endeavor to sell at the lowest possible

Prices for Cash.

We now call your attention to 89 Pieces, 1384 yards, Hamburg Embroideries and Insertings just opened this week.

The above embrace the newest and most beautiful Patterns ever shown.

The Embroideries we sold last year with such great success, are and have been long famous as the best and most saleable, and those just received are superior in style and lower in price than ever before.

We also wish to call the attention of Housekeepers to our large stock of

Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
and Shirting Muslins.

The very best Brands in all widths.

Tickings,
Blankets,
Table Linens,
Towels,
Napkins, &c.,

which we offer at very low Prices.

We are also offering at reduced Prices,

Shawls
Furs,
Underwear,

and many other Woolen Goods to close them out.

Call and examine at the Popular Cheap Cash Store of

W. P. JONES & CO.,
CATAWISSA, PA.

LOUIS BERNHARD,

Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Silverware, Watches and Jewelry

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, of American and Foreign manufacture.

Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, FINE JEWELRY, &C., &C.

REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING Promptly Executed.

Oct. 8, '75-1y

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which cheap, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

April 16-75y1

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his large and elegant stock of

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX,
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPES,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewlry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

aly 1, 73-tf.

TWO MONTHS FREE!!

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE,

"The Leading American Newspaper."

On receipt of $2 and this advertisement THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent, postage paid, until December 31 st, 1876, or for $1.50, six copies; for $10, eleven; for $20, thirty-one. Address

Jan. 15,75-1y. THE TRIBUNE, New York.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic?—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisement do, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition,) containing lists of over 3000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many 85 cities at a tremendous reduction from pub lishers' rates. GET THE BOOK. Jan. 15'75-1y.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, the time their whole moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Jan. 15'75-1y.

$1,200 PROFIT on $100

Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall Street. Books and circulars telling, "How the thing is done," sent free. Address BAXTER & Co., Bankers, 17 Wall St., New York.

SAVE MONEY

by sending $4.75 for any $4 Magazine and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price $6), or $5.75 for the Magazine and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price $8). Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

GRAND OPENING!

ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Store, on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,

NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,

Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, to his

NEW, FULL AND VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

And solicits a share of public patronage.

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED

In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard.

A FULL STOCK OF

Dressed and Undressed Lumber,

AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.

Bill Lumber made a speciality.

CALL AND SEE.

Oct. 9, 1873—tf.

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 207.

☞ *N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.* ☜

Aug. 21, '74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, SICARS SODA, &C., &C.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

g1,7-tf

ROLLINS & HOLMES

No. 17 Centre Street.

Plumbers Gas and Steam Fitters

MANUFACTURERS OF

TINWARE,

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE,

WINDOW CAPS,

AWNINGS,

Wire Trellises, &c. Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Baltimore Heaters, Low Down Grates, Mantels, PUMPS, Weather Strips, &c. Also

GAS FIXTURES

of the latest design. Special attention paid to repairing Sewing Machines of every description, Scales, Locks, Bell Hanging, Key Fitting, &c. Private Residences Heated by Steam at a small cost above Hot Air. Feb. 26,75—tf.

Bargains in Lumber!

at the store of

JOHN J. McHENRY,

BENTON, COL. CO. PA.

100,000 fencing boards, at $8.75

100,000 heart Shingles, shaved, extra good, at $7.00

100,000 Sap Shingles shaved, at $4.50

100,000 No. 1 Sawed Shingles at $5.00

Also Plank, Siding, Inch Pine, and all kinds of lumber can be found in my yard.

Call at once for bargains.

Dec. 2,-3m

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,

THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED effected UNAPPROACHED

in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

MAY BE OBTAINED AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

OF

L. B. POWELL,

SCRANTON, Pa.

General Agent also for the celebrated

CHICKERING PIANOS.

ALSO, OF

I. K. MILLER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Dealer in above Instruments.

March 19, '75—y

NEW GOODS!

A HEAVY STOCK,

Cheaper than Ever!

S. H. MILLER & SON

Have Just Received

the largest and best supply of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

DRY GOODS,

They have ever offered to their friends and customers.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts

for MEN'S WEAR,

Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,

for LADIES' WEAR,

CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,

and every variety of Dry Goods desired.

STOCK OF

Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,

CLOSED OUT AT COST

FAMILY GROCERIES,

including all the varieties of

COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.

CALL AND SEE.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Oct. 30,'74—tf

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. H. MAIZE,

has just received a fine assortment of

ALDEN EVAPORATED PEACHES.

The best fruit of the kind in the market.

PINE APPLE CHEESE,
ALMERIA GRAPES,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
CONFECTIONS,
NUTS,
&c. &c.

A splendid new lot of

CHINA-WARE,
TOILET SETS,
CHILDRENS TOY SETS,
NEW STYLE CUSPIDORS,
CENTENNIAL BREAD PLATES,
GLASS-WARE,
QUEENS-WARE,

in great variety. A full stock of fancy lamps and fine chamber sets. Especial attention is called to his case of cutlery and silver ware, which he is selling at panic prices, all his goods are the best that can be bought. A few thousand fine brand cigars will be closed out cheap.

Sleds and velocipedes for boys, and an endless variety of everything in this line.

Dec. 17, 1875.

WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY

Coughs Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness Liver Complaint, Pains or Soreness in the Chest or Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily cured by the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most remedies, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

Consumption can be cured

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials it has received

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When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
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Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.

Will all be supplied and executed in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, JUNE 18, 1875.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

MAY 30, 1875.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,53 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,53 a. m. and 7,56 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,28 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9,00 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,00 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan. 14, 1876—tf. General Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 26th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira	11.50 a. m
"	1.20 p. m
"	5.15 "
"	9.40 "
Renove accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williams rt 12.55 p. m.	
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira	10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo	8.50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	4.50 a. m
"	8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg	1.50 p. m
"	5.30 "
"	6.30 "
"	8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.	
"	2.30 a. m
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	3.05 a. m.
"	8.40 "
"	10.55 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves	New York				9 25 a. m
"	"	Philadelphia			12.55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore			1.20 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg			5.00 p. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsport			8.55 p. m
"	"	"	Lock Haven		9.40 a. m
"	"	"	Renovo		10.30 p. m
"	"	"	Bellefonte		11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	New York				m
"	"	Philadelphia			m
"	"	Baltimore			9.00 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg			4.35 a. m
"	"	Williamsport			8.25 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven			9.40 a. m
"	"	Renovo			11.05 a. m
"	"	arr. at Erie			7.50 p. m
LIMITED MAIL leaves		Philadelphia			7.20 a. m
"	"	Baltimore			7.30 a. m
"	"	Harrisburg			10.45 a. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsport			2.30 p. m
"	"	"	Lock Haven		3.30 p. m
"	"	"	Renovo		4.45 p. m
LOCK HAVEN leaves		Philadelphia			8.00 a. m
"	"	Baltimore			8.30 a. m
"	"	Harrisburg			1.25 p. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsport			6.10 p. m
"	"	"	Lock Haven		7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven				6.40 a. m
"	"	"	Williamsport		7.55 a. m
"	"	arrives at	Harrisburg		11.55 a. m
"	"	"	Baltimore		6.15 p. m
"	"	"	Philadelphia		4.30 p. m
"	"	"	New York		7.35 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves		Renovo			9.10 a. m
"	"	"	Lock Haven		10.15 a. m
"	"	"	Williamsport		11.35 a. m
"	"	arr. at	Harrisburg		2.50 p. m
"	"	"	Philadelphia		6.20 p. m
"	"	"	New York		9.15 p. m
"	"	"	Baltimore		6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie				11.20 a. m
"	"	"	Renovo		8.25 p. m
"	"	"	Lock Haven		9.45 p. m
"	"	"	Williamsport		10.55 p. m
"	"	arr. at	Harrisburg		2.30 a. m
"	"	"	Baltimore		7.35 a. m
"	"	"	Philadelphia		7.00 a. m
"	"	"	New York		10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport				12.35 a. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg			3.55 a. m
"	"	"	Baltimore		7.35 a. m
"	"	"	Philadelphia		7.55 a. m
"	"	"	New York		10.25 a. m

Erie Mail West, Limited Mail West, Lock Haven Accom. West and Day Express East make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Limited Mail West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail East and West, Limited Mail West, Fast Line West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Limited Mail West, Fast line West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Dec. 17,'75—tf General Supt.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 29, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
8 05	3 58	9 48	Scranton	9 28	2 20	6 25
8 00	3 51	9 43	Bell